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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.70.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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August 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 86 Humidity „ 85 „ 78

August 14, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 91 Humidity „ 92 „ 67

7723 日十廿月大 TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1917. 二拜禮 號四十月八英港香

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### TREMENDOUS BATTLE IN FLANDERS.

**The Most Titanic Struggle of the War.**

London, August 13.

It is impossible to realise from the communiques the tremendousness of the battle which is proceeding in Flanders. The latest accounts of the correspondents confirm it as the most titanic struggle of the war. Mr. Philip Gibbs, after emphasising the greatness of the enemy's artillery, which, however, is not so great as ours, says the whole countryside is ablaze with fire and smoke, especially round about Glencorse Wood, Inverness Copse, Stirling Castle and Frezenberg where a perfect hell-fire rages. Successive heavy enemy waves counter-attacked these places on Saturday but were smashed to pieces. When our men were consolidating the Westhoek Ridge on Saturday, they had to call for further help from the gunners. Simultaneously aeroplanes signalled that there was a great gathering of Germans at Nun's Wood and Polygon Wood. Their calls were answered by large groups of batteries of fifteen-inch guns, which swept their fire downwards across the big stretch of country miles deep. The Germans, with rifles at the slope and weighted with bombs and trench spades, fell in heaps. One of our airmen subsequently reported that he had never seen so many dead.

This is only one of many such slaughters. Here is another. Gunners received a report that Germans were assembling in the Valley of Hanebeke. Two battalions advanced in the open before our guns found them. Then, when the storm broke upon them, they tried to escape by running or throwing themselves down, or plunging into shell craters. But not many escaped, whole ranks being blown to bits. The enemy cannot evade such slaughter, because these bits of high ground which we are capturing guard vital centres. He simply must fight and defend them with the full weight of men and guns. His fire last Friday and Saturday was the greatest which any of our men have ever faced.

Latest reports show that in the counter-attacks on the Westhoek positions the Germans did not all die from shell-fire. The Lancashire Fusiliers and the North Lancashires fired their rifles all day on Friday and and Saturday at human targets which they could not miss. German reserves were hurried up to relieve the shattered battalions and were flung straight into the counter-attacks. They often wandered into the open in full kit, ignorant of our whereabouts. The rifle here reasserted its old prominence and whole battalions were massacred.

After referring to the big enemy efforts to dispute our air superiority, Mr. Philip Gibbs concludes by saying:—"The enemy is all out. It seems he wishes to make this battle the decisive one of the war. I do not see how he can win it after the loss of the Pilkem and Westhoek Ridges, but he is out to kill, regardless of his own losses."

### AFTER THE RAID ON ENGLAND.

**German Machines Destroyed by British.**

London, August 11.

The Admiralty announces that a hostile aeroplane of the Gotha type was destroyed during its return to the Belgian coast. A hostile seaplane was destroyed off the Flanders coast. A large number of naval machines indecisively engaged the raiders at sea. One pilot, who destroyed the Gotha machine, first pursued the enemy at an altitude of twelve thousand feet from the North Foreland to fifteen miles off Zeebrugge, where the enemy was lost. On returning to the Thames mouth he observed anti-aircraft fire at Southend. He flew there and, climbing, observed eight Gothas, followed by four British machines. Steering to the north-east, he climbed up to 18,000 feet and attacked ruthlessly when thirty miles out to sea. Simultaneously he observed hostile machines four thousand feet below. This enemy formation he attacked. He drove down an enemy to the water, the hostile machine overturning. One of the occupants was hanging to the tail, and to this man he threw a life-belt.

### THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

**Three Enemy Attacks Fail.**

London, August 13.

A French communique states:—Artillery firing is most active between Cerny and Craonne, notably in the sector south of Ailles, where a German attack on trenches which we captured on August 11 was repulsed with heavy losses and was without result for the enemy. Two enemy surprise attacks at Bois de Caurieres and Bezonvaux failed under our fire. Two enemy aeroplanes and a captive balloon were brought down, and three other aeroplanes were forced to land severely damaged.

**Calm on the British Front.**

London, August 13.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states there is nothing special to report.

### THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

**American Labour Leader's Condemnation.**

London, August 13.

Mr. Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labour, has telegraphed to Mr. Havelock Wilson saying that the Federation will not be represented at the Stockholm Conference, which it regards as prejudicial to the cause of permanent peace and democracy. He is unable to accept Mr. Havelock's Wilson's invitation to visit England, his duties forbidding him to leave the United States at present.

**Definite Decision by the Allies.**

London, August 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that Britain, the United States, France and Italy had decided not to grant permission to attend the Stockholm Conference.—(Cheers). The Law Officers of the Crown had advised the Government that it would be illegal for any resident in His Majesty's dominions to confer with enemy subjects without licence from the Crown.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### MR. HENDERSON'S RESIGNATION.

**His Explanation in the House of Commons.**

London, August 13.

In the House of Commons, when the Government moved the adjournment in order to enable a full debate on Mr. Henderson's resignation, Mr. Henderson immediately rose to make a personal statement. He complained against the unprecedented Press campaign against himself and also of the policy pursued by the Premier and his colleagues over the week-end. Although he had never since his resignation left the office of the War Cabinet, the first intimation that his resignation had been accepted came from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. After the Labour Conference he had an interview with the Premier, who made it clear that the Secretaryship of the Labour Party and membership of the War Cabinet was incompatible. There was only one choice in such circumstances. It would not be in the national interests to tell the complete story of the Stockholm Conference at present. Replying to the charge that he withheld information from the Labour Conference, Mr. Henderson affirmed that whereas his proposed visit to Paris was considered at a special meeting of the War Cabinet the day before he left, Mr. Bonar Law told the House on July 30 that all the arrangements for the visit were made without the knowledge of the War Cabinet.

Mr. Bonar Law, intervening, emphasised that the War Cabinet knew that Mr. Henderson was going to Paris, but only after all the arrangements were made.

Mr. Henderson, continuing, said he informed the War Cabinet of his recommendation to the Labour Party Executive to accept the invitation to Stockholm if the Conference could be made consultative instead of mandatory. There was the sharpest division of opinion in the Cabinet over his advice, and he offered to resign. When he returned from Paris on August 1, he gave Mr. Lloyd George a full and faithful statement of his position and his reasons for advocating attendance at the Conference.

The Premier said that whatever anyone might think of the major point in Mr. Henderson's speech they would respond to his appeal for unity in securing victory. Three-fourths of Mr. Henderson's remarks were irrelevant and he did not think the House wished him to comment thereon. The Premier re-affirmed that the impression left upon every member of the Cabinet, including himself, by Mr. Henderson's attitude at the Cabinet meeting prior to the Labour Conference in London was that he (Mr. Henderson) would use the whole of his influence to turn down the Stockholm Conference. The Russian Government's telegram in the Premier's communication, cabled on August 8, meant that the Russian Government had nothing to do with the Stockholm Conference.

Mr. Philip Snowden:—Who wrote the covering letter?

The Premier said that it came from the Russian Embassy. Did anyone imagine if that telegram was read at the Labour Conference it would have made any difference to the proceedings? The Premier said, regarding the general position, there had been a change during the last few days. Efforts were being made to restore discipline in the Russian Army, and the first step taken to prevent fraternisation with the enemy. In these circumstances nothing could be more fatal than a Conference with the enemy at Stockholm. That conclusion had been come to by the United States, which was a great democracy, by the French Republic, by Italy and by Britain. —(Loud Cheers.)

### THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN FRONT.

**Outlook Unfavourable for the Allies.**

London, August 13.

Communiques do not confirm the report that General von Mackensen's offensive against the Rumanians is slackening. The battle north of Focsani has now lasted six days, in which the Rumanians, despite a very stout resistance against superior numbers, were driven back five miles by retirement in the direction of Maraseti. The Rumanians have presumably lost control of the loopline mentioned on August 10. General von Mackensen is now sixteen miles from Adjudul, on the retention of which the safety of General Teberbatcheff's Army in the Trotus Valley largely depends. If Adjudul is lost the railway up the Trotus Valley would be useless and General Teberbatcheff would be compelled to fall back.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE LATEST GERMAN RAID.

London, Aug. 13.

The Press Bureau announces that the raiders caused considerable damage at Southend, where they dropped forty bombs.

The casualties up to the present reported are eight men, nine women and six children killed, and about fifty injured. Two men were injured at Rochford and an uninhabited house at Margate was demolished, there being no casualties.

Splendid weather prevailed at Southend, which was unusually full of visitors. In the evening the sky suddenly seemed to become full of aeroplanes coming from all directions. Six hovered over the town dropping bombs which fell mostly on the poorer quarters. Of twenty-seven houses damaged seventeen were in one street. Most of the casualties were caused by one bomb which fell among a crowd of visitors proceeding to the railway station. The explosions of aerial torpedoes were terrific. Most of the windows on the High Street were smashed by the concussion but not a single fire broke out. One bomb killed a girl in the street, tearing off her clothes and reducing the body to pulp.

British aeroplanes speedily chased the raiders seaward.

### BRITISH CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

London, Aug. 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The prisoners taken in the Ypres attack on Friday and subsequent operations now number 454. Six guns were also captured.

The Portuguese repulsed a raid southward of Armentieres.

We brought down three aeroplanes and drove down four. Five of our machines have not returned.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### LABOUR AND THE WAR.

**A Dangerous Feature of the Situation.**

London, Aug. 13.

While many epithets like "treachery" are levelled at Mr. Henderson in the papers the general tendency is to await his statement in the House of Commons before passing final judgment on the Premier's grave charges. It is hoped in many quarters that the Labour Conference on the 21st will reverse the decision of the 10th inst., thus ending the crisis. If on the contrary the decision is upheld, the remaining Labour Ministers will be confronted with the alternative of withdrawing from the Government or their Party. In the former event the Premier may decide on elections. The dangerous feature of the situation is the possibility of the estrangement of Labour and it is strongly felt in the interests of national unity that the Government should seek a solution by consultation with the Labourites.

The "Daily Mail" urges Mr. Lloyd George to attend the Conference on the 21st and explain the situation fully and frankly and ask on behalf of the nation and the Allies for the withdrawal of the resolution of the 10th.

**Russia and the Stockholm Conference.**

Petrograd, Aug. 13.

A semi-official statement refers to Mr. Henderson's speech at the Labour Conference on the 10th, regarding the Russian Government's attitude on the Stockolm Conference. It says:—It certainly seems that the Russian Government has always been of the opinion, and it still shares the opinion that the projected Socialist Conference is not directly related to the policy of the State and, being solely a party question, all parties of all countries may go to the Conference and formulate their points of view.

**Australian Premier's Outspoken Opinion.**

London, Aug. 12.

The Australian Premier, the Right Hon. Mr. W. M. Hughes, has telegraphed to the Colonial Office expressing the strong opinion that British representation at the Stockholm Conference is most undesirable and calculated to hamper the Allies in the prosecution of the war and deciding the terms of peace. It is impossible to reconcile representation at Stockholm with the British war aims as stated by Mr. Lloyd George. "I regard a Conference at which the peace cranks of all countries, including those of Britain and German's secret agents masquerading as pacifists and friends of Labour, will be gathered together as a cunning trap set to catch loyal British Labour representatives and through them the organised Labour now supporting the war."

### THE KAISER AND AMERICA.

London, Aug. 13.

Mr. Gerard, late American Ambassador to Berlin, in an instalment of his book which is being published in the "Daily Telegraph," describes an interview he had in October, 1915, with the Kaiser who had previously refused to receive him. He says: The Kaiser remarked that he would not have permitted the torpedoing of the Lusitania if he had known it, because no gentleman would kill so many women and children. The Kaiser, who was careworn and nervous, showed great bitterness against America and repeatedly said, "America had better look out after the war," and "I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war."

## AMERICANS TAKE OVER BRITISH HOSPITALS.

**Six Big Establishments Transferred.**

British Headquarters in France, June 22.—Quietly and with very little ceremony, so as to escape practically all but official attention, American doctors, nurses, and enlisted men, within the last fortnight have taken over six of the British great general field hospitals, releasing the English staffs for duty near the front. American surgeons have been rendering valuable aid also in the forward casualty clearing stations during the battle of Messines. This has been the quickest organised aid the United States has given to the British arms in France and has been greatly appreciated.

The Americans have been much impressed by the cordiality of their welcome as well as by the thoroughness and effectiveness of the British hospital system. So smoothly have the transfers been made that the Americans have taken up their new work without even a moment's upset in the routine of the various hospitals. The Stars and Stripes fly with the British Union Jack from each hospital flag staff, the two ensigns flattering side by side in the cool breezes that sweep in from the sea.

The British selected their hospital sites with the greatest care and have developed them with a completeness that has come from nearly three years' field experience. Some of the general hospitals are made up of tented wards accommodating forty to sixty beds each. Others are composed of a series of huts. Both styles are models of field comfort and convenience. The operating theatres are well built and seem to lack nothing in the way of modern surgical equipment.

Originally planned for 1,040 beds each, the general hospitals have been practically all enlarged to 1,400 beds, and during a crisis can accommodate 2,000 patients. The units which have taken over the various hospitals were organised by the American Red Cross as "United States Base Hospitals" and with the declaration of war these staffs were turned over to the regular army for services as required.

Each unit has brought along an organising director who was a surgeon in civil practice, but now takes command as a major in the United States Reserve. The commanding officer in each unit is a regular American army surgeon, while the subordinate members of the staffs are made up of regular army surgeons and doctors commissioned from civil life. The nurses are all graduates of well-known training schools and will probably be supplemented soon by voluntary aid detachments of young women workers, such as are now attached to the various British staffs. The non-commissioned orderlies and privates were practically all taken from civil life, but, in keeping with the doctors and nurses, have settled into their work with marked efficiency and enthusiasm.

The first of the American units to reach France was known as United States Base Hospital No. 4, and was organised in Cleveland by Dr. George W. Crile, with Major Gilchrist, of the United States Army, as commanding officer. This unit has taken over British General Hospital No. 9, "somewhere in France." United States Base Hospital No. 5, organised at Harvard University by Dr. Harvey Cushing, with Major R. U. Patterson as commanding officer, has taken over British General Hospital No. 11; United States Base Hospital No. 2, from the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, organised by Dr. George Brewer, with Major Lucius P. Hopewood commanding, has taken over British General Hospital No. 1; United States Base Hospital No. 21, organised in St. Louis by Dr. Frederick Murphy, with Major James D. Fife commanding, has taken over British General Hospital No. 12; United States Base Hospital No. 10, organised in Philadelphia, largely in the University of Pennsylvania, by Dr. Richard Harte, with Major M. A. Delaney commanding, has taken over British General Hospital No. 16; United States Base Hospital No. 12, organised in Chicago by Dr. Frederick Besley, with Major C. C. Collins commanding, has taken over British General Hospital No. 18, all, of course, being "somewhere in France."

Each American hospital staff has also organised a mobile unit for service in the casualty clearing stations just back of the firing lines for emergency work during the first days of great battles. The American hospitals present an interesting international study, with patients from England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, and Portugal. Steps will be taken soon to increase the various units and bring them up to the strength required for enlarged hospitals. American doctors and nurses have already acquired the tea habit, which they enjoy every afternoon with the convalescent wounded.

## MILITARY LAUNCH TRIP.

The Junior N.C.O's. of No. 83 Co. R.G.A. had an enjoyable launch trip round the Island on Saturday, the 11th inst. Second Lieut J. P. Jones, R.G.A., was in charge. The party left at Point Pier at 11 a.m. and passed out of the harbour, leaving by the eastern entrance. Tiffin was served on board when off Waglan Island. Later, the launch dropped anchor in Stanley Bay, the party going on shore, some for sightseeing, others for "species" hunting. The latter party obtained good results, especially the "Pearl Seekers" On returning to the launch, bathing was the "Order of the Day." Tea was served whilst at anchor. Leaving Stanley shortly after 5 p.m., the party landed at West Point about 6.30 p.m. A grant from the Services Entertainment Fund assisted in providing the refreshments. The Committee, under Corpl. Clarke, R.G.A., are to be congratulated on the arrangements made for so successful a trip, and also for the excellent manner in which the party were catered for.

## DON'T FORGET.

**TO-DAY.**

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

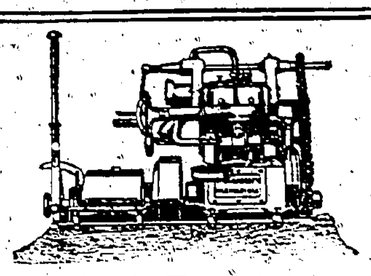
**TO-MORROW.**

Steel Foundry Co's., Meeting; 11.30 a.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, August 16.

British Trader's Insurance Co's., Extraordinary Meeting; 12.15 p.m.

NOTICES.



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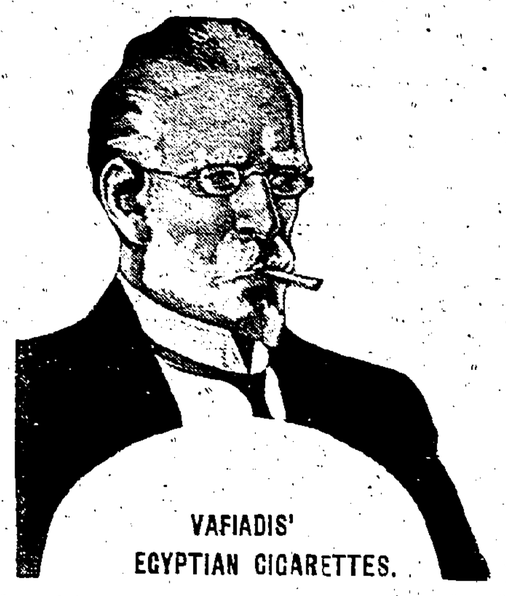

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**More Girl Clerks for France.**
About fifty girl clerks, completing the first thousand of the girl workers sent to France by the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, left Charing Cross recently.

**Big Shipyard Fire.**
With the exception of the ships on the stocks and the offices, the shipyard of Craig Taylor and Co., of Thornaby-on-Tees, was destroyed by fire.

**Oats Record.**
A Central News correspondent reports that oats are in full ear in South Norfolk. The farmers state that this is the earliest date for such an event within living memory, says the *Observer* of June 17.

**Tunnel Collapse on Brighton Railway.**
Recently the crown of the tunnel on the Brighton Railway between Woldingham and Oxted fell in for some distance. A passenger train passed through the tunnel a few minutes before the collapse.

**Late Major Redmond's Seat.**
Mr. Patrick Lynch, K. C., a leading member of the Irish Bar and a member of an old Clare family, has consented to come forward as a representative of the Irish Party for East Clare, the late Major Redmond's seat.

**Khaki at Confirmation.**
At a confirmation service conducted by the Bishop of London in St. Paul's Cathedral, a considerable number of the candidates were officers and men in khaki and wounded soldiers in their distinctive blue dress.

**Carlton Hotel Fire.**
Twelve fire-engines and two fire-escapes rushed to the Carlton Hotel shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the *Observer* of June 17, but their services were not required. The fire, which originated in a chimney flue, was held well under control by the staff with the hotel fire apparatus and was easily extinguished.

**Peking-Hankow Railway.**
The *Central China Post* is informed by the railway office that the Peking-Hankow railway has been badly destroyed between Hainhsiangbsien and Chengting-fu, and such is the nature of the flooding that it is impossible to say when repairs can be completed. Passengers for Tientsin and Peking can make the journey via Chengchow and Hsuchow where the Tsin-Pu line is joined. The omnibus train to and from Sinokan is withdrawn.

**German Bribery in China.**
The *Manchuria Daily News*, publishes a telegram from Peking, dated July 27, which states:—"More than S. Y2,000,000 has been delivered by the Germans to the anti-Bureaucrats and S. Y600,000 to the seceding ships of the navy. The funds disbursed by them reach S. Y4,000,000 so far. It is obvious that the disbursements are to be employed as funds for the anti-Tuan campaign. Germany is leaving no stone unturned to keep China out of the war."

**Hamburg's Church Bells.**
The *Berlin Zeitung Am Mittag* reports that the bells of the Hamburg churches have solemnly rung their own knell in the presence of large multitudes. They are now to be removed and melted down. Of the 34 bells in the Nikolai Church, the largest, which is known as the "Kaiser Bell," weighs six tons and a quarter, and as a contribution to its casting the Emperor William I. presented 600 kilogrammes of bronze from captured French guns. Only one small bell of the 34 is now left, whilst of the 50 bells of the Petri Church only three remain.

**Far Eastern Officer Honoured.**
The list of honours and awards for distinguished conduct in the *Times* of June 17, contains the following "Awarded the Military Cross, Captain Oswald Stanhope Benbow-Rowe, K. O. Shropshire Light Infantry. He took command of two companies and gallantly led them to their objective. He set a splendid example of courage and initiative." Captain Benbow-Rowe, who is a brother of Mr. E. S. Benbow-Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Municipal Council was until the outbreak of the war with Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., in Shanghai and Kobe. He left Shanghai on December 28, 1914, as one of the contingent proceeding home on the Nagoya.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**MONDAY the 20th. August, 1917,**

commencing at **2.30 p.m.** at No. 6 MacDonnell Road

**A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture**

(mostly in handsomely carved teak)

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, chesterfield armchairs, teak hall seat and chairs, lady's desks, bookcase, music cabinet, brass-ware, electric ceiling fan, pile carpet and rugs, tapestry and lace curtains, pictures, vases and ornaments, etc., etc.

Finely carved teak sideboard, extension dining table, dinner waggon, glass cabinet overmantle with bevelled mirrors, morocco covered dining chairs, tea tables, cut-glass ware, dinner and dessert services, Royal Staffordshire tea set, cutlery, electro-plated ware, electric stove, etc.

Double brass mounted iron bedstead, teak double wardrobe with mirrors, dressing table with bevelled mirror, etc., etc.

Pantry and kitchen requisites.

**Also**

1 Cottage piano by "Moutrie & Co., Ltd."
1 White Frost refrigerator.

**And**

2 Enamelled baths.
2 Geysers.

**On view from Sunday, the 19th inst**

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer

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THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON, in pursuance of an Order of the Hong Kong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON,

on

**FRIDAY**

**the 7th day of September 1917,**

at his Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street.

A QUANTITY OF PLANT AND MACHINERY

formerly installed, or about to be installed, in Blackhead's Soap Works, Shaukiwan,

In One Lot

The Plant and Machinery comprises:—A Steam Engine, Soap and Soda Steel Vats, complete with mixing equipment, Soap Cooling and other Tanks, A Paper cutting Machine, A Nailing Machine, A Hand drilling Machine, A Soap cutting Machine, A Soap Conveying Machine, A Hand Power Goods Lift, A Multitubular Marine Type Boiler, A Quantity of Line Shafting, Belting and Wrought Iron Piping, and a Quantity of Cylinders, Vats and Fittings, never yet used.

The Factory itself and the buildings in connection with it will be sold at the same place and time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vœux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from.
Mr. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

*Hongkong, 7th August, 1917.*

## NOTICES.

# VICTOR RECORDS

THE

RECORDS OF QUALITY.

LARGE SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

MOUTRIE'S,

Victor Agents.

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**N. LAZARUS,**

**OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.**

):o:(

**THE ONLY**

# EUROPEAN OPTICIAN

**IN THE COLONY.**

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**N. LAZARUS,**

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN 28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

---

# KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

DO GOOD

# PRINTING

AT ORDINARY PRICES

Works: Duddell Street. 'Phone 1916.

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### NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th. June 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 13th day of August, current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

### NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

*Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.*

## NOTICES.

**Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE**

such as **Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.?** If so, don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

**THE TRUE VALUE** of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success. *See pamphlet round bottle.*

**Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores.** REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**
WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

# Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

### TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—BISNEE VILLA on Pokfulum and Jubilee Road. Fully Furnished. Tennis Court and Garden. Apply to:—H. Ruttonjee & Son, 16, Queen's Road Central.

TO BE LET.—NO. 25, DES VŒUX ROAD, Central, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Offices, etc. Apply to—ALEX. ROSS & CO., No. 4, Des Vœux Road, Central.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens.
HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.
A HOUSE TO LET—Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

### TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, SAIFEE TERRACE, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to Kayamally & Co. 5, D'Aguilar St. Hongkong.

TO BE LET.—An UNFURNISHED FLAT in Kowloon, fitted all modern convenience, from Sept. 1st, apply X c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate: Tel. No. K 3. Apply T E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

### WANTED.

WANTED.—A 2 or 3 roomed FLAT or SMALL HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished. Near Queen's Road preferred. Apply "M" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—ENGINEER, British, as Works' Foreman. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age and salary required. No other applications considered. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

## NOTICES.

# MAISON LILY

TELEPHONE 2336.

**LADIES' FRENCH DRESS-MAKERS and MILLINERS.**

Now open

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
DES VŒUX ROAD. (NEXT MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR).

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# DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

*MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.*
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH. 26, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. 428.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. **Tel. 482.**

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### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**WEDNESDAY, the 15th. August, 1917,**

commencing at **10.30 a.m.**

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

**A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.**

Comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs blackwood tables, flower stands, stools, teak writing tables, bookcase, engravings, ornaments, white lace curtains, carpet, rugs, electric table fans and lamps etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard, dinner waggons, dinner and dessert services, electro plated ware, cutlery, glassware etc., etc.

Double cherrywood and iron bedsteads, single and double wardrobes, teak dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, bed spreads and sheets, etc., etc.

**And**

2 Underwood typewriters in fine condition.

1 Cottage Piano.

**On view from Tuesday, the 14th. inst.**

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

**TUESDAY**

**the 28th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m.** at his Sales Room,

Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

The following

Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 2016, Together with the messuage erections and building thereon known as No. 269 Des Vœux Road Central. Terms 999 years commencing from 31st January, 1901. Annual Crown Rent $20.00. Area 1,120 Square Feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

*Hongkong 10th August, 1917.*

## NOTICES.

# MEN'S WHITE SILK

"INTERWOVEN"

# SOCKS

WITH LISLE SOLES
$1.50 PER PAIR.
THE ONE THIN SOCK THAT REALLY WEARS.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

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# COTELLA PYJAMAS

MADE OF A SOFT WHITE COTTON MATERIAL, KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS, COAT WITHOUT COLLAR AND WITH SHORT SLEEVES, CUT FULL EVERYWHERE; THUS ENSURING PERFECT COMFORT.

**ALL SIZES IN STOCK.**

**PRICE $4.75 SUIT.**

# J. T. SHAW

TAILOR & OUTFITTER
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

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THE

# GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., OF CHINA.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TEL. 518 HONGKONG.

Head Office:
7 Jinkee Rd.
Shanghai.

and at Hankow

LOWEST PRICES.

**FANS IN STOCK.**

**FIXED AND OSCILLATING FROM $20.**

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

---

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

---

# KYL-FYRE.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BRITISH MADE. Price $5.

Over 2,000,000 now installed in residences, offices, shops, factories, hotels, banks, public institutions, theatres, hospitals, steamers, yachts, motor boats and motor cars.

HANDSOME METAL TUBE CONTAINING DRY POWDER. NON GRITTY & NON ACID. WILL NOT DAMAGE MACHINERY OR FABRICS. WILL EXTINGUISH BLAZING PETROL.

Agents:—FRANK SMITH & CO.,
6 Des Vœux Road Central,
HONGKONG.

Telephone 2090.

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# MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yaumati

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Vœux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Gingers are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

# WATSON'S
## OLD
## BROWN BRANDY
# E
QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 616.



Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—$36 per annum: Weekly issue—$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. Out copies sent by post an additional $1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is $1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1917.


## THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

The latest telegrams to hand from Russia seem to point to a more satisfactory state of affairs existing in that very much perturbed country. The Government, with M. Kerensky at its head, is settling down to constructive work that should soon prove to be beneficial to the nation and which augurs well for what Russia has pledged herself to do in conjunction with the Allies. It is a most gratifying telegram that General Korniloff, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, has sent to General Foch. He says:—"I am convinced that after the restoration of firm discipline our troops will very shortly bring full support to the Allies." That such will eventually be the case no-one seriously doubts, the Russian Government being fully aware of the obligations under which it rests with the Allies. It is also aware of the imperative need of maintaining internal order and likewise of restoring discipline within the Army and Navy. Every effort is evidently being made with that end in view, and so far the results have been satisfactory and encouraging.

The news from the Rumanian front has its gratifying features also, though to-day's telegrams are a little depressing. There the combined forces of the Russians and the recently re-organised Rumanian Army have been distinguishing themselves, the former taking twelve hundred prisoners in a spirited counter-attack on the Focsani-Merechsie Railway. The Russians, who have been displaying considerable dash, also captured an enemy position at the mouth of the Buzeo River. The Rumanians have also performed valiant deeds in successfully coping with "stubborn attacks," prior to retiring to Okna. True, the enemy, in one of his bombastic "official wireless messages" makes outrageously exaggerated claims, adding that the Russo-Rumanians fruitlessly attacked between the Sereth and the Adjudulon Railway. Experience has long since shown the wisdom of taking enemy statements *cum grano salis*. The all-important point to be noted is that on the Russian front both the Russian and the Rumanian troops have again encountered the enemy with "desperate resistance" and with no little measure of success. The telegram recording this fact comes from Odessa vis Petrograd and is sent by Reuter's correspondent there. He says:—"The Russian High Command records cases in which orders to retire had to be repeated before the troops obeyed." This is most conclusive evidence not only of the excellent work being accomplished by the Russo-Rumanian troops, but likewise shows the admirable spirit in which the work is being performed.

As to the actual affairs in Russia proper, we have an interesting glimpse in another telegram sent from Petrograd by Reuter's correspondent, in which it is pointed out that the Government has authorised the Ministers of Interior and War to prohibit meetings of Congresses endangering the conduct of the war and the security of the State. This is an eminently practical and wise step, which has been initiated none too soon, for it is clear that so long as the internal affairs of Russia are hampered by incessant meetings of pacifist cranks advocating all sorts of so-called reforms, true progress is unlikely to be made. On the whole, the situation in Russia shows distinct improvement and there is every reason to believe that the immediate future will give even more pronounced indications of Russia having at last settled down to put her house in order.

**Yesterday's Blow.**

Hongkong still enjoys her long spell of immunity from typhoons, although the Colony appears to have had a narrow escape yesterday. It is now very many years since we had a really severe visitation, though on numerous occasions typhoons have come uncomfortably near us, only to take a course rather wide of the island. Older residents know that until recently scarcely a twelve-month passed without one or more serious blows, and it would be an interesting study to ascertain, if possible, the reason why in recent years we have been so free from these undesirable experiences. At any rate, whatever the cause may be, no-one but the griffin desires to see a return of the old conditions. Yesterday's blow caused a deal of minor damage and not a little inconvenience. On this latter point, the stoppage of traffic was the worst feature, and not a few residents had reason to complain at the disappearance of chairs and rickshas from the streets. No-one, of course, expects the coolies to carry on "business as usual" in the midst of a serious blow, but it is a notorious fact that even in a heavy downpour of rain, when there is no actual danger, the rickshaw and chair men often make themselves scarce and let residents get about as best they can. Last evening, long after the gale had subsided, there was not a chair to be had for love or money, and the result was that people living on the middle levels were forced to find their way home on Shanks' pony in the thick of heavy rains. Chairs and rickshas are an essential part of the public service in Hongkong, but the licensees appear to be pretty much a law unto themselves and, on the slightest pretext, they disappear from the stands. Cannot something be done to secure a better control of these folk?

**The Sainam Incident.**

We were glad to see by our Canton correspondent's letter yesterday that the British Consul has taken up the matter of the outrageous attack on the S. F. Sainam and has demanded that the Chinese authorities shall be held responsible for the damage sustained by the vessel. The first excuse put forward was that pirates, and not the forts, fired on the steamer and that the soldiery merely fired at the pirates to scare them away. That story has since been altered, and the Commander of the fort spins a long tale about the Sainam failing to sound her syren and then firing "electric guns" at the fort, following which the fort is said to have "warned" the vessel by rifle-fire, which was stopped immediately distress signals were displayed. Then, according to the Commander, protection was afforded the steamer until she was towed off. None of these incidents, however, appear to be borne out by those on the vessel. In fact, whatever the reason, the Sainam appears to have been subjected to a regular bombardment from the fort. The probability is that, in view of the prevailing unrest, those in charge of the Chinese fort became a little "nervy," and, without taking any means of ascertaining the exact circumstances, began shooting at the vessel for all they were worth. That is the most charitable view that can be taken of the incident, but the Chinese authorities must be made to realise that they, and they alone, are responsible for results which follow mistakes of this kind.

**Affairs in China.**

As reflected in the Peking papers to hand, the political aspect of the capital is to-day much as it was before the dramatic *coup*, with its rapid collapse, took place. Li Yuan-hung has given place to Feng Kuo-chang. This was but to be expected after the manner in which ex-President Li had failed to rise to the occasion on at least two critical occasions. The new President is reputed to be much more likely to prove successful than his predecessor, who is generally regarded as a skilful general rather than as a man likely to shine when political storms arise. Now that President Feng has assumed office, it is to be hoped, especially as he has acquiesced in the Cabinet's decision regarding China declaring war on Germany, that he will act with rapidity and directness towards preventing Germans continuing their destructive machinations throughout the country.

## DAY BY DAY.

INDUSTRY PAYS DEBTS, WHILE DESPAIR INCREASES THEM.

**To-morrow's Anniversary.**

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal.

**The Dollar.**

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s 9.5/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

**Company Meeting.**

The meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., takes place at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow.

**Auction Postponed.**

The sale of leasehold property at Yanmati, which M. G. P. Lammert was to conduct on the 15th instant has been postponed to the 22nd instant.

**Kailan Output.**

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 28, amounted to 64 903 tons and the sales during the period to 36,465 tons.

**An Obstreperous Woman.**

A woman who Inspector Sim said "kicked up a fearful row in the Police Station, and fought with the female searcher," was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with selling crabs without a licence. The woman was very voluble. His Worship inflicted a fine of $7, or, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

**Concealed Opium.**

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of 22 taels of prepared opium. It was stated by the constable who made the arrest that defendant had the drug tied in a girdle round his waist, and was caught when he stepped off the s.s. Kinshan on to the Wharf.

**Insurance Report.**

The statement of accounts of the well-known Sun Insurance Office, of which Messrs. John D. Hutchison and Company, of King's Buildings, are the Hongkong agents, has just been received, and this shows that during the past year the total income of the undertaking was £1,785,127 and that the total funds amounted at the end of the year to £3,519,092. After paying all outgoings and writing down investments there was a credit balance for the year of £557,174 and out of this two dividends, both of seven shillings per share, was paid, leaving unappropriated £426 974, which has been carried forward to next year. The capital of the Company is now £2,400,000.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending August 11, 1917:—

| | Receipts for week. | Aggregate Receipts for 32 weeks. |
|---|---|---|
| This Year: ... | $14,006 | $429,271 |
| Last Year: ... | 18,823 | 458,677 |
| Increase: ... | | |
| Decrease: ... | 4,817 | 29,406 |

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

**Band Practices at 6 p.m.**

Thursday, August 16; Wednesday, August 22; and Tuesday, August 28.

The Band will play at North Point on Saturday, the 1st September at 9 p.m.

**Orchestra Practices at 6 p.m.**

Monday, August 20; and Monday, August 27.

**Macao Volunteers.**

Invitation to attend the 3rd. Anniversary of the formation of the Macao Volunteer Corps.—Referring to the Notice posted in the Hall of the Police Reserve Headquarters' Club, any members of the Police Reserve desirous of accepting the said invitation will send in his name to the Officer-Commanding his respective Unit on or before Friday, the 17th. instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Officers Commanding Units are required to send in to the undersigned complete lists by 6 p.m. on that date.

## GERMAN COLONIAL AIMS.

**The Solf "Programme."**

The speech of the German Colonial Secretary, Herr Solf, at Leipzig recently was followed by a speech by the President of the German Colonial Society, Duke John Albert of Mecklenburg. He said:—

"I am particularly glad that I could be present at this historic moment, when our Colonial Secretary has spoken, and spoken in the name of the Imperial Chancellor. There are constant complaints that no programme of war aims is given out by the authoritative personages. Now, everybody who considers the matter will see clearly that a responsible statesman cannot announce war aims in detail in the midst of war. But what wide circles of Germans desire is a powerful statement, inspired by confidence of victory, and such a statement we have to-day heard from Herr Solf. . . . We, with our soldiers, shall get back the Colonial Empire, and then, when we have won it, my only desire is that the Secretary of State may with strong and able hands pursue a wise, vigorous, German policy in the Colonies, as he has already done in the past as Governor of Samoa and during his short period as Colonial Secretary."

The passages of Herr Solf's speech which have already been published in England consisted mainly of his attacks on Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts. It is worth while to record the exact terms of his statement about German aims. He said:—"Against everything which has lately been said in England about the destruction of our colonies and our world trade I desire at the outset to insist that the Government is at one with the German people in the firmest determination to secure our colonial future. You must see that from what the Imperial Chancellor has repeatedly declared, in his various speeches, about the colonial side of the securities for the future undisturbed and peaceful development of the German people, which are to be won in this world struggle. I recall his saying that our victories on the Continent will secure the return of our colonial possessions and open a new field of fruitful activity to the German spirit of enterprise. Our colonial programme is clear and simple. We desire to recover our colonial possessions, and we desire, to the utmost possible extent, to shape these possessions into a territory which will be capable of resistance and economically efficient. At the same time we desire to counteract the future menace to European peace which threatens us in the militarisation of Africa which has been planned on the grand scale by our enemies. Happily the whole German people is in agreement with this programme. At the same time I should like to recall the fact that, before the war, clearly recognising the importance of compact and connected colonial possessions for the security of life of the German people, we had already made far-reaching preparations, in order, by way of peaceful agreement and treaty, to achieve a shaping of our overseas possessions which would correspond with our most urgent colonial needs."

It cannot be said that Herr Solf's pronouncement has had an enthusiastic reception. His cloak of peace and his talk about non-German "militarisation of Africa" are too much for the Pan-Germans. Journals like the *Berliner Tageblatt* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, on the other hand, express only mild and perfunctory approval. As regards the abortive Lichnowsky Treaties of 1914, the editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* insists that it was the Berlin signature that was withheld, and "not until later will it be possible to discuss the question whether the failure to sign was due to good or dubious reasons, was right or wrong." On one point, indeed, the German Press is agreed—disgusted disappointment with General Smuts. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that he is "the strangest figure among those who would deny Germany her colonial right of existence—he who, in spite of all that has been done to his own people by England, now stands up as keenest champion of the English Colonial Empire."

## F.M.S. VOLUNTEERS.

**Slackers Who Play Tennis and Golf.**

Kuala Kangsar, July 25.—The Federal Council, resuming its sitting in the Council Chamber here this morning, proceeded to deal with the Volunteer Enactment, 1913, Amendment Enactment.

The Hon. the Legal Adviser said that the Bill was introduced with the approval of the G.O.C. of the troops in Singapore and as printed was to provide for the formation and discipline of Cadet Corps; to increase the penalty to which a member of a Volunteer Corps becomes liable if he fails to qualify to be classed as efficient within the prescribed period; and to enable regulations to be made to provide for the holding of compulsory parades of members of any Volunteer Corps, attendance at which may be enforced under penalty of fine. There were, he added, various amendments proposed to be added in Committee.

The Hon. the Resident of Pahang seconded.

The Hon. Mr. R. C. M Kindersley said:—I welcome the introduction of this Bill, especially as regards the clause referring to compulsory parades. The present efficiency of the M. S. V. R., such as it is, is almost entirely due to the fact that the majority of its members realise the duty that they owe to their country and to their countrymen who are fighting at the front. Many men in the corps have no taste for military training and they only turn out to parades from a sense of duty. I regret to say that a large minority of the corps do not realise their duty or, if they do, they deliberately ignore it, and it is distinctly unfair on the keen men that the efficiency of the corps should be retarded by slackers who play tennis and golf or look on while other people do their work for them on drill days. I venture to believe that there are very few men who can truthfully say that their work suffers materially if they do two hours drill in a week, and even that is more than they are asked to perform. Further legislation to deal with the situation is badly wanted. I regret that this Bill was not introduced under a certificate of urgency at the end of last year, as, if this had been done, the corps would have been very much more efficient than it is now.

The Hon. M. W. F. Nutt said that as a private in the Regiment he had much pleasure in supporting the remarks of his honble and gallant friend. Without a doubt the Bill would give more efficiency in the corps, and he thought it was generally wanted by the members of the corps. Proceeding, he referred to the Civil Guards formed throughout the F.M.S. The one he knew particularly was that at Kuala Lumpur, which, under an energetic and excellent commander, had been brought to a state of high efficiency. It seemed to him that the time had now arrived for merging the Civil Guards in the M.S.V.R., either as a veteran corps or a reserve battalion. There were men in the Civil Guards who were sufficiently young to go into the M.S.V.R. who might reasonably be put into the reserve battalion or veteran corps.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary said that Mr. Nutt's suggestion was one which would have the consideration of the Government, but it was of course entirely dependent on the G.O.C.

In committee, the Hon. the Legal Adviser introduced an amendment designed to facilitate the appointment of separate commandants of the M.S.V.R. and M.V.I.

The Bill was then adjourned till later in the meeting for the preparation of other amendments.

The Volunteer Enactment was resumed later in committee, when several new clauses were added. One of these gave power to impose a fine as an alternative to the present power of discharge, and prescribed who should make the order. Another new clause was introduced by the G.O.C., who said that the forfeiture of pay provided for by the Army Act was for various reasons not altogether suitable or proper, and therefore it was desired to have power to impose a fine. The other new clause dealt with the mode of enforcing fines.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Quite an elaborate gift is the miniature Napoleonic standard which the Duke of Wellington has presented to the King in virtue of his tenure by "petit serjeanty" of Strathfieldsaye, the estate presented to the Iron Duke after Waterloo. The little tricolour is of silk with gold fringe, with the Imperial Eagle in the centre and the date 1917 in the top corner, and a second eagle in gilt on the head of the staff. It will rest for a year in the Guard Room at Windsor above the bust of Wellington.

• • •

If King George adheres to the style in which he now appears in the *Court Circular*, and, dropping "His Majesty," appears henceforth only as "The King," he will outrage no constitutional precedent. Formerly our kings were "his grace." Henry VIII was the first "highness," and so remained until Francis I. addressed him as "your majesty." Courtiers in the old days, and a James Yellowplush Press in later times, have been in the main responsible for the high-soaring of regal titles. But they had models upon which to rely.

• • •

In the days of Spanish glory a whole volume was required to codify the preposterous adulatory appellations bestowed by servile courtiers on the sovereign. "Cortesias" these cognominal decorations were styled; and they became so monsterously ludicrous that they were ultimately abolished by Philip III., and all reduced plainly to this. "The King, our Lord." The Kaiser, one fancies, must have kept the old volume by him. Or he may have gone east for inspiration, where the King of Monomotapa was "Lord, the Sun and Moon, Great Magician and Great Thief."

• • •

We used to hear much of what in America they call "shirt-sleeves diplomacy," of American Ministers in minor cities discussing potential treaties and differences day by day from the housetops. We hear nothing of such things now. Probably there has never been such a free exchange of secrets in the history of the world as now daily takes place between military and diplomatic representatives of the Entente, insistently as our Russian friends call for more. But we and our agent do keep, or try to keep, our secrets in time of peace. In nothing was this conservation of knowledge more demonstrated than in the introduction of the torpedoe, which alone makes the submarine a terror. When it was being sold the implement was explained in detail—all save the balancing chamber, to each purchasing Power. That was the Bluebeard chamber whose mystery was revealed by the inventor only to confidential officers. Not even the admirals of navies, not even members of Governments were allowed to peep into that casket of mystery.

• • •

Chawton Cottage, near Winchester, which is to have a memorial tablet commemorating the centenary of Jane Austen, has every claim to such distinction. It was there the bright, observant, but retiring lady penned "Emma" and "Persuasion," with pocket-handkerchief always ready for popping over the manuscript when visitors disturbed her, and it was there she dwelt until two months before her death, when her malady necessitated a visit to Winchester, from which she never returned.

• • •

Protesting against abuse of Hindenburg's name by traders the German religious review, *Holy Fire*, suggests a special Government department to give permission to anyone wishing "to utilize the name of our hero for commercial purposes."—Something like this:—"Hindenburg Hams for Hungry Huns."

## THE INSURANCE ACTION.

### Mr. Potter's Address for the Defence.

The action between the Yung Fong firm, of Kongmoon, and the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which has been proceeding in the Summary Court for some days, was resumed before Mr. Justice Gompertz this morning. The claim is for $500 being the amount of damage plaintiffs state was caused to their premises at Kongmoon by fire, the premises being insured against fire in the defendent Company. The case for the defence is that the fire was caused by the fighting between the "People's Army" and Lung Chai-kwong troops, which took place in this region, but the plaintiffs say that the fire was caused by the upsetting of a lamp.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Leo. D'Almada) appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Masters) defended.

Evidence was given by a clerk in the Insurance Company, who spoke to issuing the policy through a broker.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Potter began his address by saying that in the light of contemporaneous events he submitted that the story put forward by the plaintiffs as to the origin of the fire was, to say the least, highly artificial. The events were that the Province of Kwangtung was in a state of revolt, and fierce fighting was going on between the people's soldiers and the troops of General Lung. So fierce was the fighting that they were told, and it was admitted, that the country around Kongmoon was devastated. The character of the fighting was also given by the same witnesses.

At this stage Mr. Alabaster said he wanted to call some further evidence to rebut a point of the defence. He did not know that this was the stage.

The manager of the Kongmoon Electric Light Company was then recalled and gave further evidence.

Questioned by Mr. Potter, witness said he knew the one Insurance Company, the Wah Hing, had paid a claim in respect of the fire. He did not know how many had refused to pay. He was not running the case, but did not think that it would be equitable if the Insurance Company did not pay. Those Companies which had not paid and they were two British Companies, were, he thought, inequitable.

In referring to a certain police official, witness said he was first a clerk and then an inspector. If that was not true, he (witness) would be willing to have his head chopped off.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to continue his address, saying that the leading articles of the *Kongmoon Weekly News*, a Chinese newspaper, subject of course to the plaintiff's story of the oil lamp, gave a very good description of what happened. It was admitted that the paper was impartial. Those articles showed that the surrounding country was seriously injured by the troops, that there was robbery, rape and looting. It was in fact a picturesque description of what anyone would expect to happen when the peoples' soldiers were in revolt against General Lung, and who were being suppressed by force of arms. Fighting took place in the very street where the fire took place. The fighting was very fierce here, as it was the last stronghold of the rebel troops. Taking all those events into consideration, the story of the plaintiff's was highly artificial. They all knew that it was not an uncommon thing for houses to be burnt by the troops, and for other outrages to take place. They might be outrages, or just military reprisals. But it had been said that there was perfect peace at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at seven o'clock a greater catastrophe took place, because the bottom of a kerosene lamp was knocked out and twenty-four houses burnt down. It must have been a very unfortunate neighbourhood. The story of the barber was not a very likely one. His property was insured in the M B-K., and he had not been paid. There were many Companies who refused to pay, and among them were two European Companies. It was not to be hoped that all these Companies were trying to avoid their honest liabilities. Whatever decision was given, he did not think it would be said that the Companies were trying to get out of their liabilities.

His Lordship:—That would be very bad.

Mr. Potter went on to say that a significant thing was the absence of the youth of 17, who was said to be responsible for the accident to the lamp. He could have given evidence as to the origin of the fire but he had not been called. Referring to the evidence of Mr. Cobb, Mr. Potter stated that his story was most damaging to the plaintiffs' case, for he saw burned and charred bodies lying about the next morning. If it was a case of a mere accident that would not have been so.

Mr. Potter referred to the fact that the Superintendent of Police left the town on the night before.

His Lordship:—It seems as though it is not unusual for officials to run away.

Mr. Potter:—It is not unusual. They are not spotless or Roman sentries.

His Lordship:—At any rate it is not uncommon.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant on the issue, but the points of law involved will be argued on August 24.

## GERMAN "SHOCK-TROOPS."

### Their Organisation and Duties.

French Army Headquarters, June 19.—According to the latest information the German "shock troops" are at present organised on the following lines. Instead of forming an auxiliary force of one or two battalions per army, each army corps is now ordered to train a special battalion of shock-troops for the purpose of attacking strongly defended positions. They consist of picked young men, either bachelors or childless married men, and include in some cases the wilder and less-disciplined spirits of the companies from which they are drawn. Sections composed in this fashion are combined into one company per infantry brigade, and these companies into the special army corps battalion.

When about to be used in a big operation these men are placed under the command of the general directing it, but instead of acting as a single battalion, or even as complete companies or sections, they are parcelled out among the ordinary infantry in small groups. Their duty in action is to serve as guides to the troops to whom they are attached in assaulting positions of exceptional strength, to lead the way in effecting breaches, rushing trenches, and the destruction of blockhouses and machine-gun emplacements. Where rapid transport is necessary they are mounted on bicycles or conveyed in motor-cars.

As a specimen of the composition of these battalion units, take the case of the second shock-troop battalion of the Third Army, as it was organised during last March. It was commanded by a captain and one lieutenant, and consisted of four "assault" companies, each 100 men strong, led by three officers, one machine-gun company of six guns, one composite company of grenadiers and trench mortars, one company equipped with liquid flame, and one battery of assault. In all the recent German attacks, such as the formidable but ineffective assault on the Plateau of Craonne, these shock troops have been extensively employed.

The bombardment of Rheims, in which to-day 2,000 shells have fallen, is continued day after day; and day after day the French have the better of the exchanges in the series of interminable artillery duels. From time to time the French make small but useful advances, as this morning in Champagne between Mont Cornillet and Mont Blond, where their guns reduced the system of enemy trenches forming a salient over a front of 500 yards and they took 43 prisoners.

## THE TYPHOON.

### Yaumati Boats Suffer Badly.

Police Reports of the typhoon which passed close to the Colony yesterday contain little more information than we printed in our columns last night. General reports have been received from all stations, except the New Territory, of damage done to trees, telephone wires, lamp standards, sign boards, fences etc., and there are one or two reports of houses in a dangerous condition. It is worthy of note that no reports are to hand of loss of life, or even of injuries sustained.

From Yaumati come the worst returns of the damage done, launches and coolie boats having considerably suffered, strangely enough while in the typhoon shelter. The launch Wing Ching, which was near the Lee Kee Wharf, was damaged to the extent of $2,000, while the Yue Lee and the Tai Loi were also more or less knocked about by the high seas. No less than six coolie boats were so badly smashed that they are recorded as being total wrecks, their value ranging from about $60 to $170. The Police launch Apach dragged her moorings and was thrown up on to the Praya. The extent to which she is damaged is not at present known.

The Observatory report for yesterday states that local observations indicate that the typhoon passed close to the north of the Colony between 11 a.m. and noon yesterday. To-day's report says that telegraphic communication with Hongkong, Gap Rock and Waglan has been interrupted since 2 p.m. yesterday, and that from the few returns available it would appear that the typhoon exists as a depression over S. W. China and is filling up rapidly.

The rainfall for the past two days—from 10 a.m. on Sunday to 10 a.m. to-day—has been 6·30 inches.

### The Gale in Canton.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of yesterday:—Torrential rains and a gale of wind prevailed here just before noon to-day, and all the native craft had to flee for refuge. At about 2 o'clock a black drum was hoisted on the mast at the Maritime Customs office, indicating a typhoon west of Hongkong. The Canton-Kowloon Railway Administration, on receiving information that the ferries were not plying between Kowloon and Hongkong, stopped the afternoon express for Kowloon. The gale subsided at about 6 p.m., no great damage having apparently been caused.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 13 as follows:—

Tam In-hoi, the Tuchun of Hunan, has been ordered by the Central Government to another post and is to be succeeded by Fu Leung-cho, who will be accompanied by a Northern regiment. Tam has now asked General Luk Wing-ting whether he ought to obey the order of the Central Government or to offer resistance. If the latter course is advised, a request is made for troops from Kwangtung without delay.

Shum Chun-huan, who is an important member of Sun Yat-sen's party, has not up to the present revealed his opinions regarding the present situation. After many telegraphic invitations for him to come to Canton, he has merely replied that owing to foot disease he cannot come down for some time.

Lu Pak-yau, a member of the Provincial Assembly, has introduced a Bill prohibiting females from patronising gambling houses.

The Fund Raising Bureau has decided to grant to a certain syndicate the privileges of collecting a tax from those who play the "sparrow" gambling game in public places, hotels etc. in Canton, Fatshan, Chuichow and Swatow. The syndicate has to pay an annual sum of $40,000 besides $5,000 as "merit money."

### Russian Amazons.

So called battalions of women are being formed in Petrograd for the purpose of fighting at the front and shaming the men. They are already drilling hard. Among the elected candidates for the district councils in Petrograd are 24 women.


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## COMPANY MEETING.

### The Hongkong Cotton, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. at noon. There were present:—The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. F. Maitland, C. W. Beswick, Li Cheung-hui, H.R.B. Hancock, D. W. Munton and the Liquidator (Mr. C. Bernard Brown).

Having read the notice convening the meeting, the Liquidator said:—Gentlemen,—I have practically nothing to add to the remarks made at the meeting in November, 1915. The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and set out quite fully the principal events of the liquidation and the way in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted. I regret the delay in concluding the final stages of the liquidation, but the amount of the second return of capital was of such insignificance that I do not expect anyone has been seriously inconvenienced by having had to wait eighteen months for it. You will see from the account that in all the sum of $19,741·58 has been paid into the Court or to Companies Liquidation Account, the whole of which represents unclaimed balances. It was in the endeavour to augment the cash available for distribution by a portion of this amount that the delay in winding-up has occurred. The result, as stated in the report, was unfavourable to the Liquidator. I will now ask you to propose and second the first resolution after which I shall be glad to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, it was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Anton and seconded by Mr. Maitland:—"That the accounts submitted to this meeting and showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of be received and adopted." The resolution was carried.

It was proposed by Sir Paul Chater and seconded by Mr. Munton:—"That a final return by the Liquidator of nine cents Hongkong currency per share to the persons who are registered as the members of the Company on 7th day of August, 1917, be and the same hereby is sanctioned." The resolution was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Hancock and seconded by Mr. Beswick:—"That the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the said Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the dissolution of the Company."

The resolution was carried.

The Liquidator:—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance. Cheques for the return of capital can be obtained from to-morrow at my office upon production of scrip.

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| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ... | | | |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ... | §Kitano Maru Capt. Cope | T. 16,000 | SUN., 26th Aug., at 11 a.m. |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ... | §Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda | T. 13,500 | FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m. |
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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|
| ANYO MARU | 18,500 |
| KIYO MARU | 17,200 |
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 |

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent. Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. KING'S BUILDINGS.

# JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 21st August.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

SEPTEMBER 5, & NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

# THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, 8th. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

# C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For | Steamers. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN... | Huichow | .....16th Aug. at noon. |
| SHANGHAI..... | Sinkiang | .....16th Aug. at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI..... | Anhui | .....19th Aug. at d'light. |
| SHANGHAI..... | Sunning | .....21st Aug. at 4 p.m. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong August 14, 1917.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer | From | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | For |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tjitaroem | | 20th Aug. | 25th Aug. | S'hai & Kobe |
| Tjiliwong | | 31st Aug. | — | — |
| Tjibodas ... | | 22nd Sept. | 30th Sept. | Kobe |
| Tjimanoek | | 22nd Sept. | 28th Sept. | Amoy & S'hai |

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers, All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building. [15

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain | Leaving. |
|---|---|---|
| Haitan ... | A. E. Hodgins... | FRI., 17th Aug., at noon. |

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

# INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

| For | Steamship | | On |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI ..... | Wingsang | Fri., | 17th Aug. at d'light. |
| HAIPHONG ..... | Loksang | Fri., | 17th Aug. at 7 a.m. |
| TIENTSIN ..... | Chipshing | Sat., | 18th Aug. at d'light. |
| MANILA ..... | Loongsang | Sat., | 18th Aug. at 3 p.m. |
| MANILA ..... | Yuensang | Sat., | 25th Aug. at 3 p.m. |

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

HANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bsfloading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passsengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

# AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE ... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2088.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### To Fortify Panama Canal.

Recent Washington mail advices say:—A communication has been received by the House from the War Department asking for an appropriation of $428,900 as an emergency appropriation to be used in fortifying and otherwise protecting the Panama Canal and canal structures Mr. Baker said:—"This appropriation is imperatively necessary for the military protection of the Panama Canal and canal structures precipitated by the interruption of diplomatic relations with Germany and resultant declaration of war. The appropriation is recommended by the commanding officer of the Panama Canal and canal zone and by the Governor of the Panama Canal, and it is extremely urgent that these funds be made available at the earliest possible moment. This estimate has been presented to the President and he has approved of its submission to the Congress." The description accompanying the requested appropriation carried the following note:—"The above estimate is to cover the unforeseen expenses made necessary for the military protection of the Panama Canal and canal structures precipitated by the interruption of diplomatic relations with Germany of February 3, 1917, which resulted in the declaration of war later. Among these items of expense are the care of four German ships taken over, including the shelter, subsistence, and maintenance of crews of same, cantonment shelters for troops guarding lock gates, barbed wire fences about canal utilities, submarine nets, additional police to guard locks, mounts for small guns and howitzers, &c. These items have been submitted by the commanding officer of the Panama Canal and canal zone and by the Governor of the Panama Canal."

### German Brutality to Torpedoed Seamen.

The following is another authenic story received from the chief Irish superintendent of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society regarding German brutality to helpless merchant seamen:—The men of the German submarine took one of the two ship's lifeboats to get aboard the steamer Refugio on June 12, and when they had done with it kicked a hole in its bottom, which the steward afterwards plugged with his shirt and divided the crew of 36 (five Spaniards, two Arabs, five blacks, and 24 British) into the two boats. The weather was very rough and wet, and the exposure and want of water soon told upon them. The two boats had to be kept together by towing, but the rope broke owing to the heavy sea. The captain's boat was heaving straight to sea and sailing fast when the steward (Mr. W. R. Wilson) in the second boat swam to the captain's boat in the darkness of the night and found them all exhausted and in a stupor and woke them up, got the boat turned in the opposite direction (S.E.), and rowed towards land. It was a fearful effort and one died from exhaustion. They soon sighted land, and one boat got ashore. The other boat was drifting against the rocks when a crew, organised by Rev. A. Monro, assisted by Dr. O'Doherty and the coastguards under Mr. F. J. King, coastguard's officer, and a member of the Sailors' Society Local Committee, brought in the poor fellows to land. The men were helpless and could do nothing, many were unconscious but willing hands soon gathered and assisted the men from the boats and brought them ashore, where nourishment in abundance was provided (though some had to be spoon-fed). Eleven died as the result of the exposure. The 25 survivors were taken under the care of the local branch of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. The society, as usual, supplied food and fresh outfits to the poor worn-out men, some of whom were still in a dazed condition, and glad to lie down. All except two were able to travel next day for Liverpool. The two had to remain behind for a few days, as one (a black man from Jamaica) was too ill to leave, and the other, by doctor's orders, elected to stay with him. It is understood the Refugio, owned by Messrs. John Cory and Sons, Cardiff, fought the submarine for 2½ hours, and if the men could have kept it up just a little longer they might have been victorious. The captain became really mad as the result of the experience, and the steward was compelled to take command. The crews from about 350 torpedoed ships have been received into this society's care.

NOTICES.


# WELLS FARGO & CO.
## EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to:—
York Building. Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Agents.

# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
## U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15. at noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12. at noon.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10. at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:— Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 141. Chater Road.

# HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... $ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 15th AUGUST, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 19th AUGUST, 1917.
The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits
Fares: Saloon, Single $3, Return $5.

FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "SUI TAI"
Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.
One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—
HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.


# VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

| Destination. | Vessel's Name. | Por Freight Apply To | To be Despatched. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.** | | | |
| San Francisco via Japan | Venezuela | P. M. S. S. | 15, Aug. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Rindjani | J.C.J. L. | 15, Aug. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Tjikembang | J.C.J. L. | 21, Aug. |
| Victoria, B.C., & Japan | Sado M. | N. Y. K. | 23, Aug. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Nippon M. | T. K. K. | 25, Aug. |
| San Francisco via Japan | China | P. M. S. S. | 5, Sept. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Shinyo M. | T. K. K. | 7, Sept. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Ecuador | P. M. S. S. | 12, Sept. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Vondel | J.C.J. L. | 12, Sept. |
| Victoria B.C., & Japan | Shidzuoka M. | N. Y. K. | 12, Sept. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Persia M. | T. K. K. | 22, Sept. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Koningin der N. | J.C.J. L. | 26, Sept. |
| **JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.** | | | |
| Shanghai | Chenan | B. & S. | 14, Aug. |
| Tsingtao, W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Huichow | B. & S. | 16, Aug. |
| Kobe | Taisho M. | N. Y. K. | 16, Aug. |
| Shanghai | Sinkiang | B. & S. | 16, Aug. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama | Tango M. | N. Y. K. | 17, Aug. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haitan | D. L. Co. | 17, Aug. |
| Haiphong | Taksang | J. M. Co. | 17, Aug. |
| Shanghai | Wingsang | J. M. Co. | 17, Aug. |
| Manila | Loongsang | J. M. Co. | 18, Aug. |
| Tientsin | Chipshing | J. M. Co. | 18, Aug. |
| Shanghai | Anhui | B. & S. | 19, Aug. |
| Shanghai | Sunning | B. & S. | 21, Aug. |
| Kobe | Asahi M. | N. Y. K. | 22, Aug. |
| Shanghai and Kobe | Tjitaroem | J.C.J. L. | 25, Aug. |
| Manila | Yuensang | J. M. Co. | 25, Aug. |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Kitano M. | N. Y. K. | 26, Aug. |
| Amoy and Shanghai | Tjimanoek | J.C.J. L. | 28, Sept. |
| Kobe | Tjibodas | J.C.J. L. | 30, Sept. |

## HOTEL LISTS.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

Aitken S — Harper G
Anderbeggen Mr & Mrs — Hamilton J S
Baxter Mr & Mrs H A — Hunter Alex A
Browell W G — Joseph E M
Bellios Mrs E R — Journel R de
Branch Capt & Mrs B — Jacobs J
Bitting S T — Keyt Dr F T
Baring J H — Ludin G
Bakker Capt J — Lonfield S
Bell P W W — Lavallee G Guidon
Bullock J — Lauritsen Mr & Mrs C
Bennett F — Linbird A
Bramwell W H — Leiria Mr & Mrs J J
Crawford F M — Lenheit Mr & Mrs R W
Costello G E — Laffertz C J
Cappleman D E — Longinotto Leo
Courtney J D — Mayhew J O
Calderon L A — Merecki J
Cameron O E — Marriott Dr O
Cleve J T Van — Maslin H E
Donnelly D E — McInnes Mrs T R E
Davenport Mr & Mrs W B — McLellan Capt & Mrs E E
Davis Mrs F E — Nicolson J S
Dowley W A — Nowlan A E
Davis Mr & Mrs F E — Pierce E J
Dawson Lt & Mrs C A W — Read G V
Evan Watts W T — Reay Miss F
Eddo H J — Ray E H
Fasse J — Roote Capt H
Fetterley H M — Square Miss A
Goulbourn V — Slade Mrs A
Gordon A G — Spiers A W P
Gilmour Capt A F — Stringer H A
Gaure Taylor F — Templeton P
Hidden Mr & Mrs — Thompson F G
Hall Capt T P — Tilsey C
Hodgins Mrs A E — Trask Capt G G
Hodge W J — Wood G G
Hannibal Mr & Mrs W A — Wolsiffer C F
Hooper A Shelton — Ward L A
Hope L — Ward E
— Waite Miss R E
— Williams Capt & Mrs B A

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs R — Macdonald A D
Anderson J R Flynn — Manners Mr & Mrs
Bannerman G — McGee Mrs
Budge W — Miller J O
Begsy W J — Nathan Mrs
Cheng Mr & Mrs T S — Nathans Mrs
Costello G E — Passmore Mrs W C
Carson C W — Parsons Mr & Mrs
Clark D — Pearman H
Ferterley K M — Pirie Mrs C
Finlayson Mr & Mrs — Pritchard Mrs
Fisher F H — Richardson Mr & Mrs
Hammes Mr & Mrs — Mrs C E
Haussen L — Routh W M
Hartley A G — Sim J
Hawker A S — Sleigh E M
Jackson Mr & Mrs Wm — Stewart Mrs
James B — Siefert Mr & Mrs
Joseph J — Smith J R
Jahssen — Shaw Mr & Mrs J R
Laren D — Saylor Mrs
Liddell Mrs — Thomas J R
Morley W — Underwood Mr & Mrs
McAinsh Mr & Mrs — Yule A C

### CARLTON HOTEL.

Benhank Col & Mrs W A — Lang J
Ballantine B A — Meek Thomas
Blackburn W R — Murrell O
Caniva F di — Mehta Dr M S
Cheah Dr T E — Marquardt Mr & Mrs
Davis J G — Maitland C A
Forrester W — Reise J M
Hazeland Mr & Mrs E M — Ramsdale T
Kilbie Mr & Mrs — Rowlands Mrs Bowen Riggs Mrs M
Knox J — Seybt C E
Kleine J A R — Stephens Mr & Mrs Thom W
Legge Capt & Mrs W G — Watkins H

### PEAK HOTEL.

Blair D K — MacIntyre Mr & Mrs Neil
Barbosa J E — Macaulay R A M C
Boon Mr & Mrs C — Lt & Mrs H M C
Cary Mr & Mrs F W — Messer Hon C McI
Cossart Mr & Mrs L A — Mathos Mr & Mrs
Cook Miss S — Vieria de
Douglas Capt & Mrs — Perkins T L
Darling R E Col. — Roberts Mr & Mrs
Duinker Mr & Mrs W — W E
Davies Sir W Rees — Smith Findlay Mr & Mrs A
Dubois Mr & Mrs — Smith Findlay Mr & Mrs V
Evans F W — Skinner Miss
Ellis S H — Ventris Gen
Fuller Demnan — Ventris Miss
Gilman C E — Veltman Mr & Mrs T
Gandiotapt Mrs — Ward Lt Col John M P
Hale Mr & Mrs B A — Wood Mrs Dumford
Hloch Mrs — Wetton G E
Hemmings Mrs — Young Col
Kadoorie Sir Ellis
Leonbelet Mr & Mrs
Littaye A

## NOTICES.


### EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:
Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches.
Photographic & Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores.
etc., etc.
*Commission 2½% to 5%.*
*Trade Discounts allowed,*
*Special Quotations on Demand.*
*Sample Cases from £10 upwards.*
*Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.*
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1814)
25 ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
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### TSANG FOOK.
64A Wanchai Road. Telephone 2197
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED & REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED. LOWEST CHARGES CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST

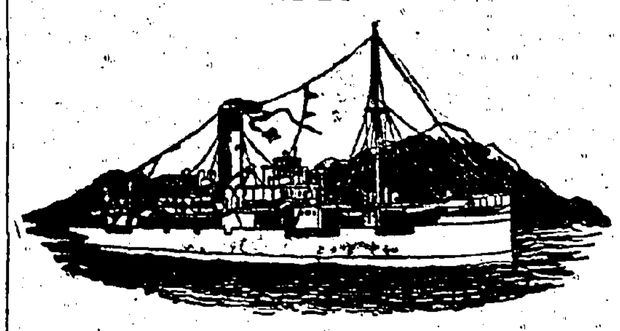

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The China Mail Company's s.s. CHINA sailed from San Francisco on Tuesday, July 31, and is due to arrive here on or about August 29.


NOTICE.

# TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
## BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES, BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors, Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
GRAVING DOCK.
787' X 88' X 34'—6"
PATENT SLIPWAYS.
Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.
ELECTRIC CRANES
Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE
and Electric Welding Systems.
AGENTS FOR:—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.


## CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK,

THE Steamship

"HANNA NIELSEN"

Capt. L. J. DANIELSEN, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited. Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong 9th August 1917.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on August 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

| | 1916 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|
| Tytam | 6ft. 4in. Below overflow | Level with overflow |
| Tytam Byewash | 13ft. 4in. Below overflow | Level with overflow |
| Tytam Intermediate | 1ft. 4in. Above overflow | 6ft. 6in. Below overflow |
| Tytam Tuk | Under construction | Under construction |
| Wong-nei-chung | 6ft. 6in. Below overflow | Level with overflow |
| Pokfulum | 2ft. 4in Below overflow | Level with overflow. |

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

| | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| Tytam | 350.69 | 384.80 |
| Tytam Byewash | 7.80 | 27.37 |
| Tytam Intermediate | 274.48 | 193.08 |
| Tytam Tuk | 92.84 | 582.50 |
| Wong-nei-chung | 27.40 | 30.54 |
| Pokfulum | 60.88 | 66.20 |
| Total | 763.76 | 1,279.09 |

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July, 1917.

| | 1916 | 1917 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consumption | 199.35 | 183.75 | M. gallons |
| Estimated population | 265,210 | 268,810 | |
| Consumption per head per day | 24.7 | 22.0 | gallons |

Constant supply to all district during July in both years 1916 and 1917

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

| | 1916 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|
| Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir | Level with overflow | Level with overflow |

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

| | 1916 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|
| Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir | 352.50 | 352.50 |

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July, 1917.

| | 1916 | 1917 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consumption | 40.74 | 38.45 | M. gallons |
| Estimated population | 98,450 | 100,250 | |
| Consumption per head per day | 13.3 | 12.3 | gallons |

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department.

NOTICE.


MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTASE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, HAMAZUTA, SAYO, KAWADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBARI Collieries.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.
HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.
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Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
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AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GIARDING & Co., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO Co., LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, MCFARLANE & Co., LTD.
For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder


## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Kwongsangwo, from Shanghai.
Okada c/o Matsubara (2), from Osaka
Yingsheng Jervois Street from Shanghai
Efurti, from Shanghai.
Wilkes Etc., from Shanghai.
Tie Tsopankwan Tchunkwan, from Hankow.
Wongchang & Co., Etc., fro Shanghai.
Haichans, from Chefoo.
Zunchiangsing, Wanglok Str., from Shanghai
Shucheng, from Shanghai.
Chenyue, Central Street, from Shanghai.
Ngsiufeung, 9 New Garden Road, from Shanghai
Butz, Hongkong Hotel, from Kobe.
Yuesang, from Shanghai.
Kishimoto c/o Ryojunmaru Dodwell, from Moji.

A. B. SORENSEN,
Act Superintendent.
Hongkong, Aug. 10, 917.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Abehennomke, Str. Hokuto Maru from Semarang.
Alarakhia, from Bombay.
Daienkon, from Semarang.
Engchong St. Tekwototion, from Iloilo.
Farmer, Hongkong Hotel, from Newchwang.
Hirajama c/o Mitsui, from Sourabaya.
Khianseng c/o Joothaiseng Nampakhang, from Bangkok.
Malkow, American Consulate, from Weltevreden.
Meehan, from Manila.
Nakasuke Iwatani Matsubara, from Thursday Is.
Ossorio, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Turner, King Edward Hotel, from Nutfield.
Schoutendorp Str. Vondel, from Manila.
Syphens, Princess Juliana, from Singapore Radio.
Teishingpo c/o Kooholai, from Shinchiku.
Wallem, from Bombay.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Aug. 9, 1917.


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Universal Providers.
The Largest Modern Department Store in the East.
Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest in every Respect.
*With Elevators to every floor*
Refreshments on the Roof Garden.
PRICES MODERATE.
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## STATE PURCHASE.

### Growing Feeling in Favour of Action.

The definite step taken by the Government towards State acquisition of the liquor trade has been received with mixed feelings in the House of Commons, says the *Observer*; but the published expressions of opinion gathered in the Lobby must not be accepted as representing the views of the House at large. While it is true that a certain number who are in favour of State purchase would prefer to postpone the matter until after the war, there is a growing section of the House which is in favour of action being taken as soon as possible.

Large brewing interests are naturally opposed to State purchase, and those in the House of Commons, who are in a position to speak for them, express the opinion that State purchase would not help the brewers, nor would it remedy the abuses of the trade more effectually than they had been remedied by the Liquor Control Board.

On the other hand, the smaller brewers, private and incorporated, are not averse from proposals for State purchase. At any rate, they are very willing to assist the Government in their preliminary inquiry. Sir John Rutherford, M.P., who may be taken as the type of country brewer affected by the proposals of the Government, expressed the view, in conversation recently, that State purchase would be a good thing if it were carried out properly: that is to say, by a thorough reorganisation of the whole brewing industry.

"What is wanted," said Sir John, "is a reduction in the number of breweries. Where there are now six, probably two would suffice. There would thus be an enormous saving in working expenses, in carriage, and in cost of distribution.

"I do not know whether it will be a benefit to the consumer or not. The absence of competition may result in a lowering of the standard; on the other hand, it may have the effect of steadying the output. The Government will be dependent on the maltsters, and the Government buyers may not always be as good judges as private brewers are, while they may not be able to regulate the price as well as it is regulated by competition. The industry will probably benefit by the removal of the present state of uncertainty, which has done a great deal of harm. The sooner the matter is settled the better for the brewer and for the consumer."

"The Government Commissioners will enter on an inquiry of an explanatory kind, I understand, and no final decision will be come to by the Cabinet until it has received from the Commissioner sfull data upon the present position of the liquor trade in all its branches."

### "An Excellent Transaction for the Nation."

Sir Archibald Salvidge the famous head in Liverpool of the Unionist organisation, which he has democratised with unsparing vigour, said in an interview that he doubted whether it was wise for anyone connected with the trade to make any public statement, owing to the fact that such opinions might be looked upon as emanating purely from self-interest.

"It is extremely difficult for one like myself," he said, "who has no official knowledge of what is being proposed to express an opinion. So much has been said and published of a misleading and contradictory nature that what I might term the rank and file of the trade are in a state of perplexity and anxiety. The trade at all events cannot be charged with having urged State purchase, although if, in the opinion of the Government, it was in the interests of the nation that this should be done and just and fair terms proposed, I believe it would not meet with serious opposition.

"It is a difficult problem, and can only be successfully solved by stripping the question of all prejudice and biased opinions. The Prime Minister in the House of Commons bore testimony to the fact that no trade in the country has submitted to restrictions and interference with greater patriotism than those engaged in this industry.

"If one with practical knowledge of the business like myself were to state that from a commercial point of view State purchase would prove an excellent transaction on behalf of the nation, it would be discounted, but it is true nevertheless. It is equally true that gigantic improvements could take place in the general arrangements and conduct of the trade from a public point of view. I am tempted to make suggestions, but for obvious reasons must refrain. There is one thing to which all moderate men have made up their minds, and that is that prohibition or confiscation is impossible."

### The Rev. F. B. Meyer's Views.

"I advocate State purchase without hesitation," writes the Rev. F. B. Meyer.

"It promises a successful ending of the autocratic power of alcohol. Now we have to deal with it as a rival. It is an *imperium in imperior*. We have to negotiate with a strongly entrenched autocracy. Acquire the trade as a property and the nation can mend or end as it will. It is my belief that with the experience of U.S.A. and Russia to enlighten us we shall not be long before we end it. That is probably why, in May last, the annual conference of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League said through its chairman: 'We are diametrically opposed to any form of State purchase.'

"Prohibition carries us only to the end of demobilisation, and then we must begin the old weary conflict to limit the power of this evil traffic. But State purchase, carrying with it national control, will make the nation master in its own house, and we shall have to deal, not with the trade, but with the national conscience.

"It is the only just way of dealing with those whose capital has been invested in the trade in good faith. You cannot wipe that out by an act of practical confiscation. But by State purchase you can pay an annual interest, raised partly by the use of distilleries as at present for other purposes, by the sale of legitimate victuals, and by the immense saving in prisons, taxes, workhouses, asylums, police, etc. The nation will be able to afford the interest of £200,000,000 out of its savings, and ultimately to pay out the capital.

"And as to 'staining our fingers,' we already stain them by accepting £60,000,000 per year in the way of revenue from alcohol. I hold up both hands for State purchase."

## HONGKONG SIKHS.

### Further War Subscriptions.

The following sent by Bisben Singh, hon. secretary of the Sikh Temple, is in addition to the list (already published) of war subscriptions taken at the war anniversary services at the Sikh Temple on the 5th inst.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Former List ... ... | $393 00 |
| Mota Singh, Tung Wo wharf ... ... ... | 50.00 |
| Ojager Singh, Motor Car Co. ... ... ... (in excess of previous $40) | 10.00 |
| Ajmer Singh, Priest, Temple ... ... | 10.00 |
| Sang Singh, Gas Co. Yaumati ... ... | 5.00 |
| Jaimal Singh, A.S. Watson & Co. ... ... ... | 5.00 |
| Bhagat Singh, Sergt Major H.K.P ... ... ... | 5.00 |
| Bhag Singh, s. s. Fatshan | 5.00 |
| Sorain Singh, No. 10 Kowloon Dock ... | 5.00 |
| Gujar Singh, Rope Works | 5.00 |
| Bishan Singh, Rope Works | 3.00 |
| Ojagar Singh, A.S. Watson & Co. ... ... ... | 3.00 |
| Dal Singh, Electric Co. Kowloon ... ... | 2.00 |
| Rala Singh, Rope Factory, | 2.00 |
| Sorain Singh, Telegraph, | 2.00 |
| Darbara Singh, A. S. Watson and Co. ... | 2.00 |
| Didar Singh, Rope Factory, ... ... ... | 1.00 |
| Mit Singh, Cable house, | 1.00 |
| Banta Singh, Telegraph | 1.00 |
| Boota Singh, Sze Yup Wharf ... ... ... | 1.00 |
| Hazara Singh, Taikoo Sugar Refinery... ... | 1.00 |
| Total ... | $512.00 |

## DESTROYED ZEPPELIN.

### Thrilling Spectacle Witnessed at Home.

Writing after the recent German air raid, a correspondent at an East Anglian town says:—

A wrecked Zeppelin lies in a country place near here. It was one of the two enemy visitors which attacked the coast during the darkness of last night and early this morning. Fired at by anti-aircraft guns, pursued by our aeroplanes, it burst into flames, and fell in a little village near here a mass of wreckage.

It now lies a mass of burned and twisted metal in a bare field, stern crumpled up on the earth, its forepart high in the air.

Its coming was expected, as an official warning had been given early on Saturday night. The night was perfect from the raiders' point of view. There was no moon and no wind. With perfect calm a large number of people took up positions on the higher ground to get the best view of the coming raider. There was no sign of panic.

The visit was long delayed. The hours dragged on, and we began to think that the raider was not coming or had been turned away. At last, just as dawn broke, the unmistakable sound of Zeppelin engines came from the coast line. Instantaneously the searchlights went up from every direction, and there, high up, we could see the great silver hull of a Zeppelin. Having caught it, the relentless beams held it fast in their grip. The airship turned this way and that, mounted and descended, but could not evade the gleaming shafts.

Then the guns opened fire. A hail of explosives burst round the raider. I saw no bombs dropped, and it seemed obvious that the one aim of the commander was to disentangle himself from the net of searchlights and projectiles around him.

At last a particularly good shot appeared to strike the raider amidships. I saw it stagger, and it made further desperate attempts to escape; turned its nose skywards and then towards the earth, but to no purpose. The raider was crippled and began to drift. Its fate was sealed, and we marvelled that it had so long survived. The huge gasbag floated now broadside on, now stern towards the spectators. The end was now very near, for the guns ceased firing, and we could hear our own aircraft going up in pursuit.

Only a few minutes passed after this when the airship burst into flames.

"She's on fire, she's on fire!" came from hundreds of throats. Then a little later a cry of "She's coming down!"

The end had come. The airship was flaming from end to end. So it hovered for a second or two, and then, assuming a perpendicular position, looking like an inverted incandescent burner, fell slowly in a trail of fire and smoke.

By the time the Zeppelin was destroyed every available vantage place was occupied by people attracted from their homes by the sound of the firing. They came out just as they got up, many without shoes or stockings, and others in only pyjamas or nightdresses.

The fall of the pirate was greeted with a great burst of cheering.

One woman almost cried with joy as she exclaimed, "What a fine and speedy revenge for the murder of all those dear little children the other day!"

The Zeppelin was first winged by the anti-aircraft guns and then set on fire by one of our airmen. The airship fought the aeroplane with her guns, but the end soon came, it descended in a field away from any habitation, and was utterly destroyed. Our airman landed safely.

A gentleman who lives not far from the ploughed field in which the Zeppelin fell gave me an interesting account of the last moments of the raider.

"There was," he said, "a tremendous bombardment just before the enemy was sighted, the firing being so heavy that I thought at first a naval engagement was proceeding in the North Sea.

"A little later the raider appeared, shells bursting all round it. The airship came slowly, apparently drifting on the breeze at a height of about 11,000 feet; the engines were silent and the vessel was apparently unable to steer, though it looked as if it could either rise or descend at will.

"As I watched it came down considerably lower, and hung over us for, I judge, about 20 minutes, proceeding towards the back of my house. Then the guns ceased firing, and I saw that the raider was being attacked by our own aeroplanes, one at least of which was above it.

"I could clearly see mounted on top of the airship some sort of gun, which the crew seemed to be about to bring into action. Our men were too quick for them, however, and the Zeppelin burst into flames. It drifted away a flaring mass finally diving to earth, stem first."

## NEUTRAL SHIPS AT ALLIED PORTS.

### A Million Tons Available.

Boston, June 25.—Despite the Entente Allies' acute need of ships arising from the submarine menace, more than 1,000,000 tons of neutral shipping is swinging idly at anchor in the harbours of belligerent nations, according to a statement made by Augusto Ciuffelli, former member of the Italian Cabinet, and member of the Italian Mission, to the Associated Press here to-day.

The statement was made by Mr. Ciuffelli in connection with the advisability of putting in execution other plans, besides American's titanic ship-building programme, in combatting the submarines.

That the Entente Allies are powerless to utilise this class of neutral tonnage was characterised as deplorable by Mr. Ciuffelli. Greed, he said, was the moving factor with many of the shipowners. The Allies should take immediate steps to correct the situation, Mr. Ciuffelli said, by increasing port duties to an almost confiscatory point for prolonged stays and refusing bunker coal to such ship as declines to accept cargoes bound through danger zones.

"Hundreds of Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, Greek, and Spanish ships, totalling more than 1,000,000 tons," Mr. Ciuffelli said, "are lying idle in the ports of the belligerent nations because of the submarine menace. The owners of many of these ships are deliberately holding them in port in order to reap the extraordinary profits which they expect will accrue to them when, in their minds, the shipping situation has reached a point where trade rates will be higher than they are now, and insurance rates will decrease.

"The damage to the cause of the Allies caused by these idle ships cannot be computed. The money damages run far into the millions, since the inaction of this tonnage contributes toward a constant increase in ocean freight and insurance rates. The moral damage is even greater because every hour that these ships continue to remain idle prolongs the war just that much and strengthens the hope which Germany place in her submarines.

"Should shipowners be permitted to continue this practice? Are neutral Governments doing right in permitting their merchant ships to remain idle while they are clamouring for food and merchandise? Are the belligerent nations to remain silent on this very important question? Are they to continue their policy of permitting these ships to remain in their ports while they send their own ships to neutral countries with cargoes of provisions?

"I do not believe that belligerent nations should respect the so-called rights of neutrals in this regard. No, I am convinced that they have the right to prevent the continuation of this practice in a lawful manner. This could be accomplised either by curtly ordering such ships to quit the territorial waters of the country wherein they expected to remain, or charging them such heavy port duties that their stay in harbour would be made exceptionally expensive. Belligerent nations could also, in my opinion, refuse bunker coal to neutral ships unless they accepted cargoes bound through the danger zone."

"These might be considered by some as coercive measures, but, in my mind, they would be not only just, but necessary. But there are other measures which might be adopted, and which might prove as efficient. The Governments, corporations, or individuals of belligerent nations might be given the power of chartering or purchasing such of these neutral ships as should be deemed necessary, at prevailing quotations, in order that they might be operated for the benefit of the Allies, as against the interest of private owners.

"It is generally known that many neutral shipowners do not allow their ships to trade because in case of the loss of their ships the value of the insurance, even taking into consideration the extraordinary freight rates, will not compensate them entirely for their losses. But this cannot be avoided. The Government or other charterer might protect the neutral shipowner by contracting to make good the difference in case of loss by submarine, or to compensate him by the construction of a new ship for delivery during or after the war.

"Putting these idle vessels to work would be of great advantage to the cause of the Allies. The acquisition of more than 1,000,000 tons at this critical stage would be of inestimable value, in view of the fact that losses by submarine attacks thereafter could speedily be replaced by ships under construction.

"Contracts or agreements for the utilisation of idle ships should be so worded that the failure of their fulfilment would be considered an infraction of neutrality.

"There should be no delay in discussing this problem, so that public opinion in the Allied nations may reach that point where the Governments will find it necessary to agree on a prompt and energetic programme."

## TRADE NAMES.

### Growing Indian Practice.

Calcutta, July 26.—The Calcutta Trades Association has addressed the Government of Bengal (Financial Department) as follows on the subject of Indians trading under European names and titles:—

"The assumption by Indians of European names for trading purposes is largely, if not wholly, induced by the anticipation that such names will, by inspiring greater confidence, tend to increase business and ensure extended credit in wholesale transactions; and the Committee are of opinion the practice is not common to Calcutta alone, but applies equally to all Presidency towns throughout India, and in a lesser degree to the larger towns. The Committee, therefore, submit the practice is productive of harm and injury, inasmuch as firms in England and other countries are misled in correspondence on business matters by the title and signature of a European name, by those who assume them. Bankers are similarly misled by signatures on documents believing that firms or individuals subscribing the assumed names are Europeans, and people residing in the *mofussil* and Districts are also misled in their dealings with those persons who assume European names. In this connection, I am to draw your attention to the Registration of Business Names Act, which has recently come into force in the United Kingdom, whereby all persons carrying on business in the United Kingdom must trade under their own names, or submit to registration. The Committee are of opinion that an Act, drawn up on similar lines, is very necessary in India in order to check effectually the practice resorted to by Indians, by not only deceiving the public, but also rendering it difficult where recourse to law is necessary to trace the actual proprietor. The Committee are in a position to furnish, if it be considered necessary, a concrete example of a self-styled European firm, the owner or partners of which are natives of India. The only manner in which this undesirable state of things can be remedied is is by the introduction of a Registration Act."

## THE CAINE ROAD COLLAPSE.

### Mr. Colbourne Little's Evidence.

The inquiry which Mr. J. R. Wood, as Coroner, is holding into the circumstances attending the death of one of the Chinese women who were killed in the recent Caine Road collapse was resumed at the Police Court this afternoon.

Evidence was given by Mr. A. Colbourne Little, architect, who said that this year he was doing work on behalf of St. Joseph's College. That consisted of building an extension to the College, and also repairs to the playground. He had been supervising the whole of the work, as well as acting as architect. He admitted making the sketch (produced), which he handed to the man who was carrying out the work. The work on the playground was commenced early this year. He looked at the playground just before the work was commenced, in company with Brother Aimar. He had examined the retaining wall in 1916, and there was no evidence then to consider it unsafe. When he looked at the wall this year it was in the same condition. He advised that the ground at the corner should be opened up, and part of the wall rebuilt. The playground wanted re-surfacing and he undertook to supervise the work. Witness never had any definite instructions to supervise the work on the wall. He was unable at that time to give any definite opinion as to the stability of the wall and it was for that reason that he advised the opening up of the ground. That advice had not been carried out. Witness had nothing to do with engaging a contractor. As to how the work was to be done, the contractor received instructions from witness. Witness obtained no permission from the Building Authority for the work to be done. He inspected the work on the playground a week previous to the collapse. The intention was raise the middle of the playground so as to give a fall north and south. The material used was mostly rubble. Witness was at the site at about one o'clock on the day of the collapse. At that time he did not know the causes. On Saturday last he made a further inspection and he came to the conclusion that the building of the upper wall had been "ecamped." The foundation of the wall was too narrow. He would have expected it to be at least two feet wider.

Witness went on to say that the plan (produced) was not accurate.

Mr. Wright (P.W.D.) said it was merely a sketch plan and was not, perhaps, minutely accurate.

Mr. Little then produced a plan which he said was accurate, and his Worship accepted it.

Proceeding, witness said that the wall was really thicker in the middle than at the bottom, and that was wrong.

A comparison of plans took place and it was found that according to the plan of the P.W.D. the base of the wall was six feet six inches, but according to the plan of Mr. Little it was only four feet six.

Mr. Little added that it did not appear that the foundations were down on the hard ground. They were simply on brown earth. The wall was not built of squarestones. His opinion was that it was the lower wall which collapsed first and that it was unfit for its purpose. However well constructed the upper wall was, it made no difference, because it was the old lower wall that went. Witness thought at the time that the wall was sound enough to have the extra weight added to it. He had no filling in done with eight feet of the wall, and did not think that he had increased the thrust on the wall. He agreed that the heaving rains had assisted in the cause of the wall falling, but that was not the sole reason. The lower wall was all wet, as though it were continually damp.

His Worship read out the opinions expressed by the other architects who have given evidence, asking witness if he wished to comment on them. Mr. Little added a few remarks, saying he did not think that the water had a great effect.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor), Mr. D. Stevenson (on behalf of St. Joseph's College), Mr. M. K. Lo (on behalf of the Lau family), and by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (who is watching the interests of Mr. Little).

## CHINA AND GERMANY.

### Early Declaration of War Expected.

China will soon declare war upon Germany, says the *Peking Daily News* of August 2. After the settlement of the Presidential question, the war issue will be formally brought up at Cabinet meetings again. It is a foregone conclusion that all the Cabinet members will unanimously vote in favour of war with Germany.

All the obstacles to China's declaration of war have practically been removed. The Kuomintang leaders, who were most opposed to the war, have lost all their influence, and are now powerless to prevent it. President Feng Kuo-chang, who used to view a war with Germany unsympathetically, has changed his mind. In the course of his speech given at Nanking prior to his departure for Peking, he said: "In connection with the war question, I have opposed it from the very beginning, but as I am unable to resist the popular wishes of the nation, I have to yield."

The Government has learned that some Germans are helping General Liu Jen hou, pseudo-Military Governor of Szechwan. A telegram has been received from Japan transmitting the report of the Japanese Consul-General at Chentu concerning the German activities in that part of the country. The report in brief states that during the recent siege of Chengtu employees of the Siemens China Company inside the provincial capital helped General Liu, and taught his soldiers how to dig trenches and how to fire field pieces accurately.

This and other similar reports have demonstrated to the Government the necessity of China's early declaration of war. Preparations are being made for this eventuality, and when the proper time comes, and it will come shortly, war will be declared upon Germany at once. The war proclamation will probably be issued when one least expects it, it is stated in official circles.

Late last evening reports reached us that, learning that the Government would soon declare war upon Germany, and that the Chinese-Austrian relations might also be affected, the Austrian soldiers have fortified the Austrian Settlement at Tientsin.

## TORPEDOED.

### Straits Men's Experience.

Mr. J. B. Mair, of Caledonia, who was on board a Japanese steamer when she was torpedoed at about 10 a.m. two days from Tilbury, has joined up, says the *Pinang Gazette*, having completely recovered from his experience on the way Home. It appears that all the boats got away safely, except Mr. Mair's boat, which contained seven Europeans and some of the Japanese crew. This boat was launched on the weather side in a choppy sea and another boat dashed against it and carried away their rudder, then water began to come in and they lost their oars. The current took them and they were at the mercy of the sea, and began to fill rapidly, with nothing to bail the water out. They were sitting in the boat up to the armpits in water for 6½ hours, and just at the last gasp a British destroyer turned up and took them on board. L. V. Lowe, also of Caledonia, died just after being taken on board. Mair and Lowe were in their sarongs and they suffered severely from cold. Three of the Japanese died in the boat and the quartermaster jumped overboard and was not seen again. Mair was put ashore from the destroyer at Falmouth with a naval pair of pants ten sizes too small for him, a pair of boots with no socks and tied with strings and a naval jersey and no topee, and with a three days' beard. The other boats got on all right and met another patrol and suffered little inconvenience.

## RESTORING DEVASTATED TERRITORY.

### American Civilians Aid the French Authorities.

French Front, June 11.—American, French, and British civilians are working in closest co-operation with the French military and civil authorities in restoring the territory devastated by the Germans when they hurriedly quit the lines they had held for two years from Noyon to the Somme. The Associated Press correspondent, after visiting Noyon, the adopted daughter of Washington, went through the entire district and observed what was being done.

Others have followed the example of the Federal capital and have devoted their energies to the succor of particular localities. For instance the American Fund for French Wounded has stepped aside from its original idea and taken full charge of the hamlet of Behericourt, with its 125 remaining inhabitants, all of whom were in the greatest distress. American women have seen to it that all these poor people are provided with their most necessary requirements in the way of food and clothing.

The Comtesse de Chabrannes Le Pallice has taken to herself the hamlet of Maucourt, of which only heaps of bricks and stones remain, and will rebuild it.

Dr. Baron Henri de Rothschild has opened a food and clothing depot at Noyon, to which he sends everything necessary, to keep life going to any applicant in any part of the afflicted district.

All this, however is but a drop in the ocean when it is realised that there are 243 villages and hamlets spread over the French zone alone of the country which the Germans, before their retreat tried to make into a desert. One hundred of these small communities are now just heaps of stones and bricks, without one habitable room or cellar among them, while of the remainder, one-third, were partly demolished, and the rest only slightly.

In this region 35,000 old men and women and children under fifteen years were left without shelter or food by the Germans, some 12,000 of these were evacuated immediately to the interior of France, where a proportion of them joined their relatives.

The military authorities have grappled in a masterly way with the vast problem which confronts them of providing for a large destitute community immediately behind the lines where a shield of French flesh and steel was holding back the Germans from a possible return. They set to work to organise the country and its people. The first step was to provide food, and this was done through the military commissariat, as there was no means of civilian transport of supplies from other parts of France.

Then came the question of putting in cultivation again the 250,000 acres of agricultural land comprised in the French zone. It was late in the season, but a practicable scheme was at once formulated and put into effect. Officers of high rank were placed in charge. The devastated country was divided into seven sections, and composed of twenty-five communes, and each in charge of an officer with skilled aides. Horses were lent by the army, broken ploughs and harrows were repaired by motor mechanics of the army, seeds of all kinds were procured, and work on the land was begun. For this manual labour was necessary, and this was found among the many peasants and small farmers in the ranks.

Thirty American tractors were found lying idle in a depot not far from the stricken district, and these were transported to the places where they could be most useful and put to work. The labour was dangerous, owing to the presence of unexploded shells under the surface of the fields, but only one incident has occurred from this cause.

In this way about 4,000 acres have been ploughed and sown with grain and grass and another 2,500 acres ploughed and cleared of weeds, while, with the help of American, English, and French donors every family has been provided with seeds and roots to form a truck garden, with the result that sufficient produce is expected to make the community self supporting.

The Germans had also cultivated a considerable tract of land and sown it with rye, which they tried to destroy before their hurried departure, but with only partial success, for at least 2,500 acres will produce crops this season.

"In the meantime houses are being repaired where possible and temporary shacks erected where no habitation exists. Schools have been opened, military doctors attend the sick, a postal service has begun, and so far as possible life is being made endurable for thousands who suffered so much during the German occupation, and virtually lost everything they possessed when the invaders departed.

## 15 CHILDREN IN ONE GRAVE.

### Funeral of East London Raid Victims.

"The King asks that you will assure the parents of those children who were killed during the air raid on June 13 whilst at school, how his Majesty and the Queen are thinking of them in their saddened homes, especially to-day when the bodies of their little ones are laid to rest.

"The early ending of young innocent lives, at all times pathetic, is made so more than ever in these cruel and tragic circumstances. Their Majesties pray that the mourners may be blessed with God's help and comfort in their sorrow."

This message from the King was read recently by the Bishop of London at the funeral of the East London children who were slaughtered in school by German airmen.

Fifteen of the victims were buried in one grave. They were mostly about 5 years old.

Signs of sorrow and sympathy were visible throughout the whole of the East End. One every hand blinds were drawn, shutters fixed and flags had been lowered to half mast. Overnight the little coffins had been carried into the parish church at Poplar, where yesterday's funeral service was conducted by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishop of Stepney and the rector of Poplar. The hymns sung were "There's a Friend for Little Children," "Loving Shepherd of Thy Sheep," and "O God, our Help in Ages Past." The Psalm "The Lord is my Shepherd" was also sung, and the Dead March in "Saul" was played by the band of the Poplar Training School. As the procession left the church the band played a special funeral march embodying well-known hymns for children.

The coffins were carried to the East London Cemetery in eight hearses, and there were 70 carriages of mourners in the procession. Playmates of the dead children threw flowers into the big grave.

An immense throng of people watched the procession.

The wreaths, numbering over 500, were gathered together in the town hall. They were of great beauty. They came from the teachers of the school, the playmates and other children at the school, residents of the neighbourhood, the mayor and corporation, theatres, picture palaces, music-halls and military hospitals.

In his sermon at the church the Bishop of London said that during the 28 years he had worked in London this was the most touching sight he had seen, and it was only with broken words that he could express what was in their hearts. Little did we expect after 2,000 years of the teaching of Christianity that war would be made on women and children, but it had come to pass and their souls were filled with natural indignation. He did not believe the mourners would wish that sixteen German babies should lie dead to avenge their dead. The increased output of all instruments of legitimate punishment and military and naval action was the way to reply to these raids. In this murder of children he saw the strongest call to arms he had ever witnessed, and the whole nation must resolve never to cease or flag until the German military power was levelled to the dust.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

### The Royal Statistical Society.

At the meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, Professor J. Shield Nicholson, F.B.A., read a paper on "The Statistical Aspects of Inflation." The author explained that by inflation is meant an abnormal increase in the currency as contrasted with the normal growth with trade and population. The increases in the different forms of currency in the period of the war must be compared with the pre-war normal rates of increase. In the two weeks ending August 20, 1914, postal orders over 13,000,000 in number of the value of 4.6 million £ were issued, compared with 5,000,000 in number and £2,000,000 in value in 1913. These postal orders were made like gold, full legal tender to any amount, and may be regarded as the beginning of the currency notes. As the currency notes were issued they were gradually withdrawn. From 1872 to 1913 the net issues of silver coin (after allowing for withdrawals) averaged about £350,000 per annum. In 1909 there was a net loss, but 1910-13 the average net increase was nearly £875,000 per annum. For the five months of war in 1914 the issues were over £5,000,000. The monthly increase for the five months being about 35 times the average of the 42 years and 14 times the high average of 1910-13. The net issues of silver for 1915-16 were over £7,000,000 a year, or 20 times the normal. Although bronze is small change for silver the net issues show remarkable divergences. The annual pre-war average was about £150,000, though for the two years before the war this annual rate was doubled. In the war period of 1914 and in 1915 the net issues of bronze did not exceed the 1912-13 amount. There was a rapid increase in 1916 to about three times the pre-war average. The gold coin in the United Kingdom increased from 1903-10 at the rate of £2,000,000 per annum, but from 1910 to the outbreak of war the rate of increase was nearly £14,000,000 per annum. For the six years before the war the rate of increase was about £9,000,000 per annum. In the first five months of the war the Bank of England received additions of over £64,000,000 gold (some being left in South Africa, Canada, &c.) In spite of this strong gold position currency notes for one pound and ten shillings were issued, ostensibly to take the place of gold. The amounts of notes outstanding were: Dec., 1914, 38.5 million £; Dec., 1915, 103.1 million £; in Dec., 1916, £150,000,000. The gold held for redemption of the notes has not exceeded £28,500,000. The average addition of currency notes, 1915-16, is £55,000,000 per annum, which compares with the normal increase of gold for six pre-war years of £9,000,000. The currency notes are properly considered as an addition to the volume of the money of the country, because they are used in place of gold, and the gold was withdrawn to be put to more effective monetary use. In cheques, which are often spoken of as the most important form of our currency, the aggregate Clearing House returns allowed a decrease up to the first quarter of 1917. This decrease is explained by the contraction of financial business by the restrictions on the Stock Exchange, new companies, &c. In the country clearings, which reflect commercial activity, the increase began almost at once. The absolute increase in 1916 was 35 per cent. above the amount for 1913, itself a record year, and was about five times the normal pre-war rates of increase. In bank deposits the increase in 1916 was about six times the pre-war rate of increase. In two-and-a-half years of war there was an absolute increase of about one-half in the total amount. These deposits indicate the expansion of bankers' credit. Corresponding to the great increase in the forms of currency, general prices, as shown by the index numbers, have doubled. There has been also an abnormal rise in profits and in money wages. The great rise in profits is shown by the excess profits tax. Wages have risen more in two years of war, 1915-16, than in the preceding nineteen years of peace. April, 1917, shows a net increase in wages that is the largest monthly increase ever recorded. Family earnings have probably increased much more than standard money wages. The increase in currency preceded the increase in prices and in wages. In the first two months of the war, prices, rose about 10 per cent., but in the December quarter of 1914 they were stationary. Wages were practically unmoved before February, 1915. In the meantime all the forms of currency had been greatly increased, and the period may be regarded as one of incubation for the coming inflation of prices. There is a curious connection between the net issues of silver and the movements in wages and employment. From 1872-1913, it is found that money wages and earnings move in accord with the net issues of silver. In the same way in the war period, the great increases in silver have been accompanied by great increases in wages. Since the outbreak of war the amount of silver coin in the United Kingdom has probably doubled. The root-cause of the inflation of the currency has been the great expansion of Governmental credit. This credit can only be used effectively within the country by being pulverised into the various forms of currency required for different purposes. If the inflation of the currency is continued the rise in prices must also be expected to continue.

## CAPT. RIEPENHAUSEN.

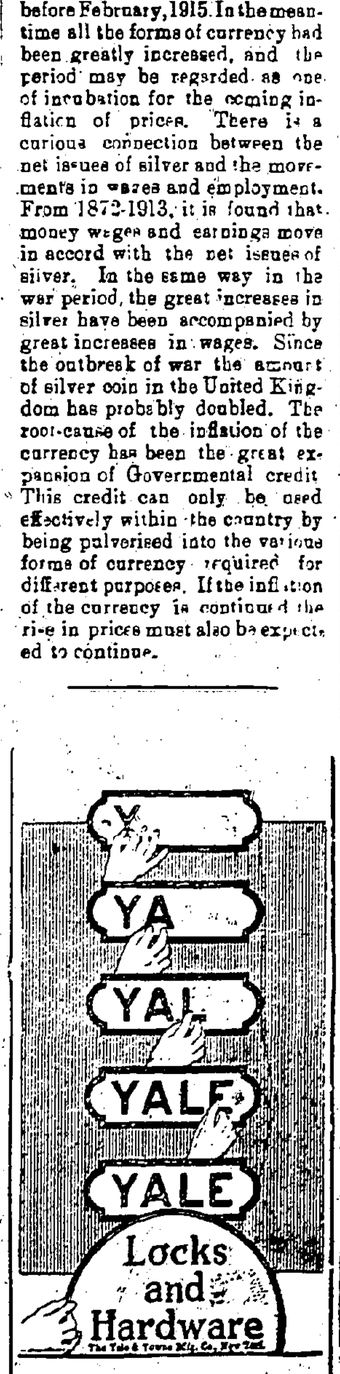
### Admiralty Reinstates Veteran Skipper.

We are glad to announce that the Admiralty have reinstated Captain Riepenhausen, of the Blue Funnel Line, in the merchant service says the *Daily Chronicle*.

Great indignation was caused in seafaring circles when, in the early part of the year, the Admiralty refused to give the captain the secret instructions required by master mariners. Sir Edward Carson's explanation was that Captain Riepenhausen was born before his father was naturalised, in 1877, and that as the son of a German he must be refused his living as a seaman. It was pointed out, however, that the captain cannot speak or write or read a word of German, that he has no connections in Germany, and that he has been 26 years an officer on Messrs. Holt's ships.

Captain Riepenhausen was born in Scotland, of a Scottish mother, and it was solely on technical grounds that he came under the Admiralty ban. As the result of influential pressure, the authorities have now perceived the injustice of their attitude, and the captain's many friends will rejoice to hear that the freedom of the seas will again be his.

Captain Goldman, who was deprived of his command with the Harrison Line on account of his father's nationality, has also been reinstated. He was born in Liverpool and has been in the service of the line for 35 years.

MUSTARD & CO.
SOLE
AGENTS.


## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **BANKS.** | | |
| H. K. & S. Banks | s. | $680 |
| **MARINE INSURANCES.** | | |
| Cantons | n. | $325 |
| North Chinas | n. | t. 140 |
| Unions | s. | $825 |
| Yangtszes | b. ex 78 | $197½ |
| **FIRE INSURANCES.** | | |
| China Fires | n. | $14 |
| H. K. Fires | b. | $300 |
| **SHIPPING.** | | |
| Douglases | n. | $85 |
| Steamboats | n. | $18 |
| Indos (Def.) | n. | $191½ |
| Indos (Pref.) | s. | $40 |
| Shells | b. | 120/- |
| Ferries | n. | $29 |
| **REFINERIES.** | | |
| Sugars | n. | $96 |
| Malabons | b. | $29 |
| **MINING.** | | |
| Kailans | b. | 34/6 |
| Langkats | b. | t. 15 |
| Raubs | b. | $2.65 |
| Tronohs | n. | 25/6 |
| Urals | n. | $2/- |
| Oriental Cons. | b. | 28/- |
| **DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.** | | |
| H. K. Wharves | n. | $76 |
| Kowloon Docks | n. | $116 |
| S'hai Docks | b. | t. 78 |
| **LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.** | | |
| Centrals | s. | $95 |
| H. K. Hotels | n. | $10 |
| Land Invest. | n. | $91 |
| H'phreys Est. | b. | $6.80 |
| K'loon Lands | n. | $38 |
| S'hai Lands | sa. | t. 77 |
| West Points | b. | $69 |
| **COTTON MILLS.** | | |
| Ewos | n. | t. 162½ |
| Kung Yiks | b. | t. 15.50 |
| S'hai Cottons | b. | t. 134 |
| Yangtszepoos | n. | t. 5.75 |
| Orientals | n. | t. 42 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | |
| Borneos | n. | $7 |
| China Light & P. | n. | $4.50 |
| Providents | n. | $7.90 |
| Dairy Farms | n. | $23 |
| Green Islands | s. | $7.25 |
| H. K. Electrics | b. | $48 |
| H. K. Ice Co., | n. | $151 |
| Ropes | n. | $27½ |
| Steel Foundries | b. | $10½ |
| Trams, Low Level | n. | $6.40 |
| Trams, Peak, old | n. | $9.10 |
| Trams, Peak, new | n. | cts. 90 |
| Laundries | b. | $3.40 |
| U. Waterboats | n. | $13 |
| Watsons | n. | $6 |
| Wm. Powells | s. | $6.50 |
| Morning Posts | n. | $29 |

CORRECTED TO NOON TUESDAY AUGUST 14, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

| SELLING. | |
|---|---|
| T/T | 2 9¼ |
| Demand | 2/9 5/16 |
| 30 d/s. | 2/9 7/16 |
| 60 d/s. | 2/9 9/16 |
| 4 m/s. | 2,95⅛ |
| T/T Shanghai | Nom. |
| T/T Singapore | 118 |
| T/T Japan | 129 |
| T/T India | Nom. |
| Demand, India | Nom. |
| T/T San Francisco & New York | 66 |
| T/T Java | 157⅛ |
| T/T Marks | Nom. |
| T/T Francs | 3.84 |
| Demand, Paris | 3.84½ |
| **BUYING.** | |
| 4 m/s. L/C | 2/10¼ |
| 4 m/s. D/P | 2/10⅜ |
| 6 m/s. L/C | 2/10½ |
| 30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne | 2/10½ |
| 30 d/s. San Francisco & New York | 67¼ |
| 4 m/s. Marks | Nom. |
| 4 m/s. Francs | 3.97 |
| 6 m/s. Francs | 4.02 |
| Demand, Germany | — |
| Demand, New York | 66⅛ |
| T/T Bombay | — |
| Demand, Bombay | Nom. |
| T/T Calcutta | — |
| Demand, Calcutta | Nom. |
| Demand, Manila | 132 |
| Demand, Singapore | 118 |
| On Haiphong | 5 1/16% prem. |
| On Saigon | 5% prem. |
| On Bangkok | 55½ |
| Sovereign | 7.15 Nom |
| Gold Leaf, per oz. | 42. |
| Bar Silver, per oz. | 42 1/16 |

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chinese | 20 cts. pieces | 1. %dis. |
| Chinese | 10 „ | 1. %dis. |
| Hongkong | 20 cts. pieces | par. |
| Hongkong | 10 „ | „ |


## BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (1/4 Paid up) .. Francs 45,000,000
President ... André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS
BRANCHES in PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS.
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address:- CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.


## NOTICES.


NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5.00 A.M. to | 8.00 A.M. | EVERY 15 MIN. |
| 8.00 A.M. to | 10.00 A.M. | „ 10 MIN. |
| 10.00 A.M. to | 11.00 A.M. | „ 15 MIN. |
| 11.30 A.M. to | 12.45 P.M. | „ 15 MIN. |
| 12.45 P.M. to | 1.15 P.M. | „ 10 MIN. |
| 1.15 P.M. to | 1.45 P.M. | „ 15 MIN. |
| 1.45 P.M. to | 2.15 P.M. | „ 10 MIN. |
| 2.15 P.M. to | 5.00 P.M. | „ 15 MIN. |
| 5.00 P.M. to | 9.00 P.M. | „ 10 MIN. |

NIGHT CARS.

9.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7.00 A.M. | | |
| 8.00 A.M. to | 10.30 A.M. | EVERY 15 MIN. |
| 10.30 A.M. to | 11.00 A.M. | „ 10 MIN. |
| 11.30 A.M. to | 12.00 Noon | „ 15 MIN. |
| 12.00 Noon to | 1.00 P.M. | „ 10 MIN. |
| 1.00 P.M. to | 5.30 P.M. | „ 15 MIN. |
| 5.30 P.M. to | 6.00 P.M. | „ 10 MIN. |
| 6.00 P.M. to | 6.30 P.M. | „ 15 MIN. |
| 6.30 P.M. to | 8.00 P.M. | „ 10 MIN. |

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS:
Extra Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

"Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office: No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
A.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rates and Particulars on application)
To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies also who keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 2/9. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies

## BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- = $15,000,000
Silver ... $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell,—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. H. Hoyos.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, F. C. Fulcher, Esq., C. T. M. Eckles, Esq., C. C. Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—A. H. Compton, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | ..... | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed | ..... | 1,125,000 |
| Paid Up | ..... | 562,500 |
| Reserve Fund | ..... | 600,000 |

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES in—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | Karachi |
| Calcutta | Kota Bharu |
| Colombo | Kuala Lumpur |
| Delhi | Madras |
| Galle | Penang |
| Hongkong | Rangoon |
| Howrah | Shanghai |
| Kandy | Singapore |
| Port Louis (Mauritius) | |

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
55, Wall St., New York

LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL & SURPLUS | U.S. $6,500,000 |
| UNDIVIDED PROFITS | U.S. $1,010,000 |
| | U.S. $7,510,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY | LONDON | SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA | SANTO DOMINGO |
| CANTON | MEDELLIN | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CEBU | PANAMA | SHANGHAI |
| COLON | PEKING | SINGAPORE |
| HANKOW | PUERTO PLATA | TIENTSIN |
| HONGKONG | | YOKOHAMA |
| KOBE | | |

AGENCIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchwang |
| Calcutta | New York |
| Changchun | Osaka |
| Dairen | Peking |
| Fengtien | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Harbin | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Shanghai |
| Honolulu | Sydney |
| Kobe | Singapore |
| Liao-Yang | Tientsin |
| London | Tokyo |
| Lyons | Tsinanfu |
| Los Angeles | |
| Tsingtau | |

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager,
Hongkong, 18th July, 1917.

BANKERS:
Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the Services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba South America, and elsewhere, namely:—
BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, GENOA, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, PETROGRAD, VALPARAISO,

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | Yen | 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | „ | 36,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | „ | 21,300,000 |

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Branches and Agencies | |
| Antung-Hsien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchwang |
| Calcutta | New York |
| Changchun | Osaka |
| Dairen | Peking |
| Fengtien | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Harbin | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Shanghai |
| Honolulu | Sydney |
| Kobe | Singapore |
| Liao-Yang | Tientsin |
| London | Tokyo |
| Lyons | Tsinanfu |
| Los Angeles | |
| Tsingtau | |

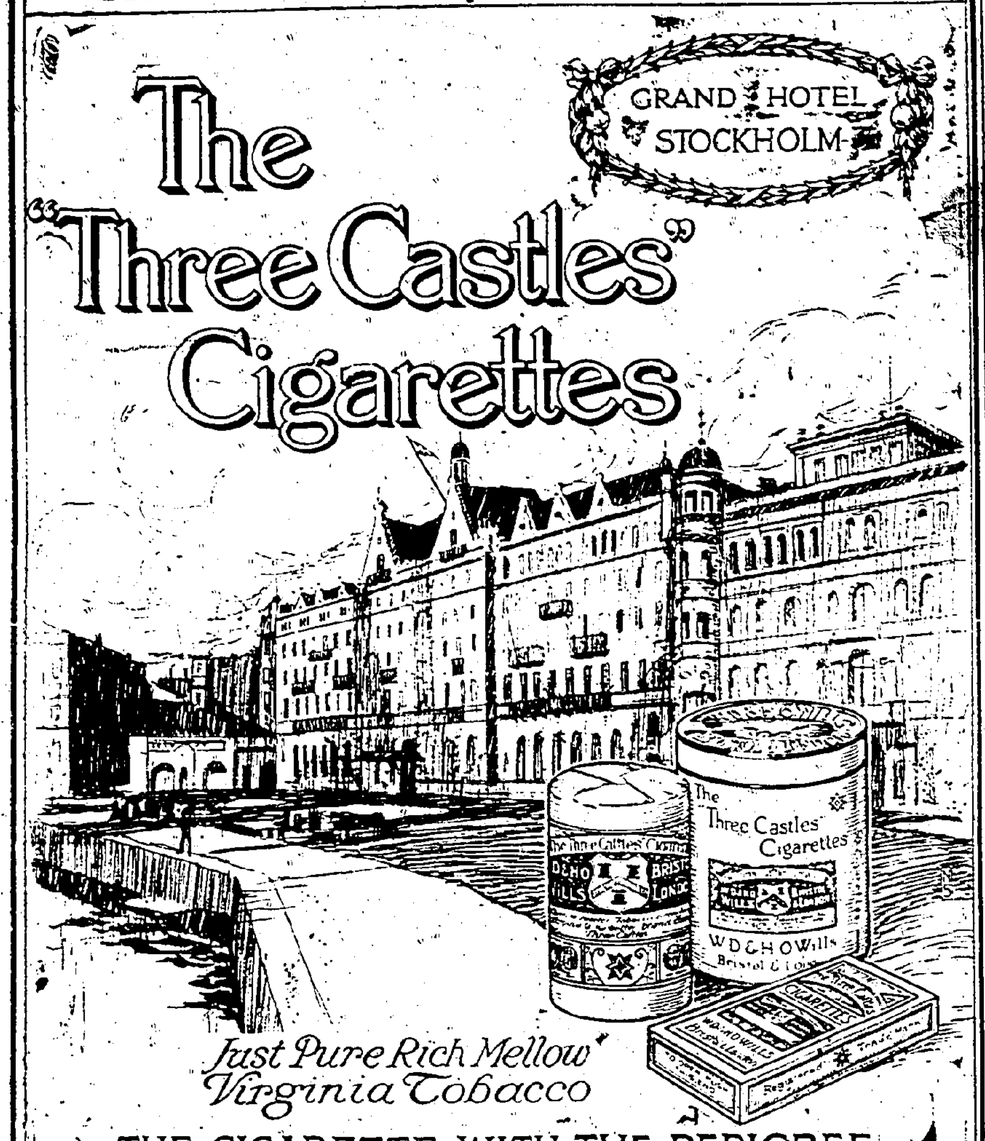
Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager,
Hongkong, 18th July, 1917.

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

# The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

GRAND HOTEL STOCKHOLM




*Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco*

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

"IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

### GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

By order of the Mortgagee MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction ON

**WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of August, 1917.**

at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Properties situate at Yaumati in the Dependency of Kowloon and and Colony of Hongkong viz:

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Yaumati aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office respectively as Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 629, 630, 631 and 1111 together with all buildings erected thereon respectively. Terms 75 years, 75 years, 75 years and 75 years respectively. Annual Crown rents $216.00, $106.00, $106.00 and $30.00 respectively. Area 47,250 square feet, 23,100 square feet, 23,100 square feet and 2,250 square feet respectively.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale apply to:

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1917.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder. 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1917,**

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

25 cases Longenek Brandy (pints).
80 cases Nicholsons London Dry Gin.
25 cases Oorlam Gin.
22 cases Genever Gin.
46 cases Australian Claret (quarts & pints.)
15 cases Marlow Rye Whisky.
15 cases English Lager Beer.
37 cases Danish Beer.

**On view from Friday, the 17th inst.**

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON),

ON

**MONDAY the 27th day of August, 1917,**

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is $60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

## NOTICES

MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA,
Trained male Masseur.
Ten years experience.
Graduate of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 280 & 185.

## POST OFFICE.

### IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellary of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

### FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

### LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Weeks days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

### FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m., Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

### A Lesson for Landlords.

A 1,200 acre farm at Runnamoie, co. Roscommon, the property of Lieut-Colonel Chichester, has been seized by the Department of Agriculture. The landlord recently prosecuted his tenants, who held a portion of these lands, for breaking them up.

### Brave Teachers.

Lord Crewe will at the L.C.C. next Tuesday, says the *Observer* of June 17, ask the Council to express appreciation of the courage and devotion displayed by teachers on the occasion of the raid. The teachers concerned have been invited to attend.

### Lady Webster Drowned.

Lady Webster, wife of Sir Augustus Webster, Bt., the owner of Battle Abbey, was drowned at Battle recently. She was bathing with her daughter in the lake in the grounds of Power Mill House when the girl got into difficulties. Lady Webster swam to her aid and called for assistance. The governess, who was in a boat, lost an oar hurrying to the struggling couple, but, slipping off her skirt, she plunged in and swam to the girl, whom she told to cling to her. She was almost dragged under the water, but managed to get the girl ashore. Nothing could be seen of Lady Webster, whose body was found about four hours later when the police dragged the lake.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 18.20—No. 3 day signal hoisted, and at 20.30 signal lowered.

On the 14th at noon—Telegraphic communication with Hongkong, Gap Rock and Waglan has been interrupted since 2 p.m. yesterday. From the few returns available, it would appear that the typhoon exists as a depression over S.W. China, filling up rapidly.

N.B.—Owing to lack of telegraphic returns, no weather map or forecast will be issued to-day.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 4.29 inch. Total since January 1st, 69.49 inches against an average of 58.69 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

| District. | Forecast. |
|---|---|
| 1 Hongkong to Gap Rock | ..... |
| 2 Formosa Channel | ..... |
| 3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks | ..... |
| 4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan | ..... |

China Coast Meteorological Register.
August 14, a.m.

| Station. | Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Winds D'tion. | Winds Force. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vostock | 6a | 29.37 | 68 | | ese | 6 | o |
| Nemuro | 5a | | | | | | |
| Hakodate | .. | | | | | | |
| Tokio | .. | | | | | | |
| Kochi | .. | | | | | | |
| Nagasaki | .. | | | | | | |
| K'agima | .. | | | | | | |
| Oshima | .. | | | | | | |
| Naha | .. | | | | | | |
| Ishi'jima | .. | | | | | | |
| Bonin Is. | .. | | | | | | |
| Whaiwei | 6a | | | | | | |
| Hankow | .. | | | | | | |
| Ichang | .. | | | | | | |
| Kiukiang | .. | | | | | | |
| Changsha | .. | | | | | | |
| Shanghai | .. | 29.70 | 75 | 98 | w | 1 | b |
| Gutzlaff | .. | 29.67 | 80 | 66 | ne | 1 | o |
| Sharp P. | .. | 29.70 | 83 | 79 | s | 1 | b |
| Amoy | .. | | | | | | |
| Swatow | .. | | | | | | |
| Taihoku | 5a | 29.72 | 77 | 92 | | 0 | b |
| Taichu | .. | 29.75 | 75 | | | 0 | b |
| Tainan | .. | 29.75 | 73 | | | | |
| Koshun | .. | 29.73 | 81 | | wnw | 4 | o |
| P'dores | .. | 29.73 | 79 | | s | 4 | b |
| Canton | 6a | | | | | | |
| H'kong | .. | 29.66 | 75 | 85 | nw | 2 | c |
| Gap Rock | .. | | | | | | |
| Macao | .. | 29.61 | 73 | 94 | ssw | 6 | b |
| Wuchow | 9a | | | | | | |
| Pakhoi | .. | | | | | | |
| Hoihow | .. | | | | | | |
| Phulien | 7a | | | | | | |
| Tourane | .. | | | | | | |
| C. St. J. | .. | | | | | | |
| Aparri | 6 | | | | | | |
| Dagupan | .. | | | | | | |
| Manila | .. | | | | | | |
| Legaspi | .. | | | | | | |
| Tacloban | .. | | | | | | |
| Iloilo | .. | | | | | | |
| Surigao | .. | | | | | | |
| Guam | 4.20 | | | | | | |
| Labuan | 6 | 29.74 | 80 | 91 | s | 4 | o |

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 14, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

| | Previous Day at 4 p.m. | On date at 4 a.m. | On date at 2 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer | 29.32 | 29.66 | 29.70 |
| Temperature | 75 | 75 | 86 |
| Humidity | 99 | 85 | 78 |
| Wind Direction | S.S.W. | N.W. | S. |
| " Force | 7.10 | 2 | 2 |
| Weather | ogr | c | c |
| Rain | 2.71 | 0.00 | 2.24 |
| Highest open air Temperature on the | | | 13th 83 |
| Lowest " " " | | | 14th 75 |

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 14, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 13th Aug. to 19th Aug.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | High Water Hongkong Mean Time. | Height. | Low Water Hongkong Mean Time. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Mon. | 13 | m 5 35 | 6.4 | 1 27a | 2.5 |
| Tues. | 14 | m 6 42a | 4.1 | 11 31a | 3.6 |
| | | m 6 40 | 6.7 | 2 7a | 2.2 |
| Wed. | 15 | m 7 22a | 4.2 | | |
| | | m 7 33 | 6.8 | m 0 36 | 3.7 |
| Thur. | 16 | m 8 27a | 4.3 | 2 33a | 2.1 |
| | | m 8 35 | 7.0 | m 1 25 | 3.4 |
| Fri. | 17 | m 9 58a | 4.4 | 3 38 | 1.9 |
| | | m 8 51 | 7.1 | m 2 21 | 3.7 |
| Sat. | 18 | m 10 52a | 4.6 | 3 32a | 1.1 |
| | | m 9 22 | 7.2 | m 3 15 | 3.8 |
| Sun. | 19 | m 10 47a | 4.7 | 4 18 | 0.2 |
| | | m 9 53 | 6.8 | m 3 58 | 3.7 |
| | | 10 45a | 5.0 | 4 29a | 1.3 |

m morning. a afternoon.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

**Tuesday, 14th August, 1917.**

THE GREAT HISTORICAL FILM IN 2 PARTS.

**"CABIRIA."**

The second half of this Film will be exhibited on the 21st August.

Pathe's Gazettes and Comics.

3rd & 4th Episodes of the

**"SHIELDING SHADOW."**

On FRIDAY, 17th instant.

**Booking at ANDERSON'S.**

### BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Trans-Atlantic Serial:

"LIBERTY."

13th Episode in 2 Parts.

"THE FINAL TURN." (drama in 2 parts.)

and

Comic: "THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RAN SMOOTH."

## NOTICES.

### UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations.

These Examinations will commence on MONDAY, December, 10th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2rd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918 and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examination will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917."

### BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE have this day been appointed General Agents of the above Company for Fire Insurance for Hongkong and China.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1917.

### NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Macao. Re-opens Sept. 10th. A liberal education provided in English, Commercial Subjects, Modern languages and Chinese at very moderate charges.

The school is situated in the healthiest part of Macao.

Applications to the Fr. Director.

### THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of $2.50 per share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September 1917.

By Order of the Board of of Directors,

R. M. DYER.
Chief Manager.

### THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR ($1.-) per share for account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

### HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY 21st instant.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant. BOTH DAYS inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3
THERAPION price $1.50 bottle. Chemists, Curios.
BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, WEAKNESS, PILES. SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOKLET TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON N.W. PARIS DEPOT: 12, RUE CASTIGLION 1.
NEW YORK DEPOT: W. BEERMAN ST.
TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.
A SURE FOR YOU
THERAPION

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.